FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 109 6 June 1986

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REPORTAGE ON CEMA-EEC DIALOGUE DEVELOPMENTS

Chnoupek Letter

AU020942 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 86 p 7

[CTK report: "CSSR on EEC-CEMA Relations"]

[Text] Brussels (CTK Correspondent) -- In Brussels on Friday [23 May], Czechoslovak Ambassador to Belgium J. Kvacek handed over to Willy de Clerq, member of the European Communities Commission for Foreign Relations and Trade Policy, the answer of the Czechoslovak Government to the question on the normalization of EEC-CEMA relations. The answer was contained in a letter from Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The letter expresses the CSSR's satisfaction over the EEC's readiness for a dialogue with CEMA. It expresses the conviction that its opening and development will contribute to an overall improvement of relations between East and West. It stresses the necessity of an adjustment [uprava] of relations between the two economic communities on a mutually advantageous and equal basis.

Further, Czechoslovakia positively views the meeting of the two sides' experts in the third quarter of this year, at which they would discuss the technical conditions of a dialogue. In the closing part, the letter speaks about the need to develop bilateral relations between the CSSR and the EEC on the basis of the principles arising from the GATT.

'New' Cooperation Possibilities

AU020920 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "New Possibilities in EEC-CEMA Cooperation"]

[Text] The positive answer given by the Soviet Union and the other European members of CEMA for cooperation with the EEC has a favorable effect on East-West relations, stress the observers at the EEC center in Brussels.

The European members of CEMA in recent days have also expressed their readiness for bilateral cooperation with the EEC. This can not only open the way for a dialogue between the EEC and CEMA, but can also have a favorable effect on East-West relations in general and on international detente.

In the EEC center it is believed that negotiations can begin with certain CEMA members on trade agreements that would ease the import quotas set by the EEC with the countries in question.

The EEC committee proposed to Romania that the bilateral trade agreement in force between the EEC and Romania be widened, and it will soon propose bilateral trade agreements with the other Eastern European CEMA countries as well, it was announced by the spokesman of the executive body of the EEC in Brussels on 29 May.

The spokesman said that agreement proposals will be made to every CEMA country in question separately but the matter of relations between the two economic communities is still under consideration.

CARCANI VISITS DURRES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

AU051035 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 Jun

[Excerpts] Tirana, June 5 (ATA) -- The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, yestersay made a visit to the Durres District where he met and talked with mechanizers, cooperativists, specialists, and cadres of "8 Nentori" agricultural enterprise of Sukth and the higher type agricultural cooperative of Shijak. In these meetings he was accompanied by the first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the distict people's council, Isak Shehu. Comrade Adil Carcani then made a visit to the central sector of this enterprise where he held a warm talk with the workers of a unit specialized in vegetable growing. Speaking about the great care shown by the party and state for the enhancement of the irrigation capacity, he said that a clear testimony to this care is the construction of new reservoirs, as well as the irrigation system which will be set up parallel with the building of the Banja hydropower station. Then Comrade Adil Carcani met with workers, combine and tractor drivers and saw a new machine for the mechanized gathering of the wheat straw, produced by the workers of the glasshouse enterprise in Durres. He instructed them to implement the very precious advice of Comrade Ramiz Alia regarding the further deepening of the movement of innovation and rationalization for the enhancement of the agricultural mechanization level.

In the sector of Xhafzotajt of the cooperative of Shijak Comrade Adil Carcani had a meeting with leading cadres and specialists of the sector and economy, who acquainted him with the measures taken to successfully conclude the harvesting and threshing campaign. He also went to the sector of glasshouses in this cooperative. Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated the cooperativists on having increased the export plan of vegetable production by two fold and wished them further successes in their efforts to attain the objectives set in the framework of the movement "Standard Bearers in Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

NEXHMIJE HOXHA ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC FRONT SESSION

AU040753 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Jun

[Text] Tirana, June 4 (ATA) -- The meeting of the Presidency of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania was held in Tirana on June 3. The Chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania Comrade Nexhmiji Hoxha read out the report "On Some Conclusions Deriving from the April 27 elections and the tasks of the Democratic Front of Albania Till the 45th Anniversary of the PLA and Its 9th Congress." Speaking of April 27 elections, this event of great political ideological importance in the life of the country, which under the leadership of the party was crowned with full success, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha stressed that this is another very great victory of our people and party, it is an important index of the party-people steel unity, of the firm determination and confidence to march on the road of the party on the road of triumphant socialism, on the brilliant road designed by and led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. These votings, she pointed out, revealed once again the lofty political-ideological maturity of our working masses of the countryside and city, their love for the people's power, the determination to further strengthen it under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party with Comrade Ramix Alia at the head. The contribution of the members of the Presidency brought to the fore the fact that the front organizations are working everywhere with revolutionary spirit and are undertaking actions to enhance the mobilization of the working masses to carry into effect the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party, for an intensive ideopolitical work with the members to see to the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress chin up and chest out.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU051549 Sofia BTA in English 1312 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) -- Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, arrived on a friendly working visit to this country today.

In a statement before journalists Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed his conviction that the meeting and talks in Bulgaria will pass in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the two countries and will contribute to the consolidation of their unity, to the widening of the cooperation in all spheres. Our cooperation is on a large scale but we should make yet another new steps, [as received] added he.

Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that the strengthening of the unity between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, as Warsaw Treaty member-states, is the most important, the principal factor in the efforts of the two countries for consolidation of peace, for disarmament and for lessening of tension. Czechoslovakia's foreign minister assessed highly the active foreign policy of Bulgaria. We, said he, support your proposals for establishing of nuclear-and chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans. Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the identical positions of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in connection to the great, historical Soviet initiatives.

At the "Sofia" Airport the foreign minister of Czechoslovakia was met by Mr. Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria, and by other official figures.

The two ministers are expected to start their talks today.

It is envisaged that tomorrow Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek will be received by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Talks With Mladenov

LD051347 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (CTK correspondent) -- Foreign Ministers Petr Mladenov of Bulgaria and Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia opened talks here today on their countries' bilateral economic cooperation and multilateral cooperation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and on the present situation in the world.

The talks opened shortly after Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived for a friendly working visit at the invitation of Petr Mladenov who was at the airport to welcome him.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES NEW AFGHANISTAN LEADER

AU262008 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Najibollah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Esteemed Comrade Najibollah,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on my own behalf, I congratulate you most sincerely on your election to the post of general secretary of the People's Democratic Party to Afghanistan, and wish you successful and fruitful work in this highly responsible position.

We highly appreciate your indefatigable, revolutionary activities since the establishment of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in 1965, in the organization and consolidation of the party, in expanding its influence among the workers class and the entire people of Afghanistan, as well as in strengthening the support of this workers class and of the people for the party. We are convinced that, as in the past, you will continue, also in the future, to work with selfless devotion for the implementation of deep socioeconomic changes in your country, for the defense of the revolution and of its achievements against the enemies within the country and abroad.

We are confident that under your leadership, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan will work with energetic and united efforts, as well as in a purposeful spirit for the implementation of the goals and tasks of the April revolution, for the construction of new Afghanistan, that it will further intensify the friendship between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR, between Afghanistan and the other, fraternal, socialist countries.

I take advantage of this opportunity in order to express confidence that the relations and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples, will continue to develop as fruitfully as in the past, in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Afghan peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace, security and progress throughout the world.

INFORMATION SCIENCE PROGRESS NOTED IN ARMY

AU252047 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 12 May publishes two items under the rubric "The Scientific-Technical Revolution -- Style, Organization, and Introduction Into Practice; Our Fate, Duty, and Responsibility." The first item is a 1,200-word editorial on page 1 entitled "The Communists -- in the Front Ranks," which stresses the vital importance of applying the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution within the Armed Forces "to preserve the existing military-strategic parity and realize the deterrent functions of the socialist armies." The editorial underlines the leading role of the Communists in implementing this process.

The second item, carried on pages 1 and 2, is a 4,700-word undated report of a round-table discussion in the editorial offices of NARODNA ARMIYA on the problems and progress in the application of modern information science in the Armed Forces, entitled "An Effective Means for Leadership and Administration, for Control and Education." The discussion is led and introduced by Colonel Georgi Atanasov, editor-in-chief of NARODNA ARMIYA, and the participants are listed as the officers Professor Trifon Penkov, doctor of technical sciences; Sasho Dimitrov, candidate of technical sciences and meritorious worker in technology; and eight other named officers. The report of the discussion is divided into three parts.

In part one, under the subhead "Basis for Raising Professional Training," Atanasov asks the participants how the Armed Forces are meeting the 13th BCP Congress task "to radically improve the entire information system," pointing out the contradiction that "in the period of the information boom individual cadres and units are experiencing an acute hunger for purpose-oriented and correctly organized and structured information." Trifon Penkov replies by outlining initial progress made in military schools in training cadres for information science, stating that "the main directions in our work relate to the concrete training of the students in the technological field -- applied electronics, computer technology, and program software problems," and that his institute is using terminals based on the Pravets microcomputer. Officer Sasho Dimitrov reports that his establishlment aims "by the end of next year to develop automated systems for project design and research activities and for integrated administration of engineering activities." However, Penkov comments later that "our information science is not at the required level," and bemoans the fact that "only last year did we manage to form a scientific unit," with two organizers. The upshot of the discussion is that a start has been made, but an immense amount of work remains to be done.

In part two, subheaded "Solving the Tasks Requires a Creative Approach," NARODNA ARMIYA asks how collected and processed information is being used "to raise the quality of administration, battle and political training, and fighting readiness." Penkov comments that in this field "there are still unsolved problems, which will be elucidated." Officer Stefan Semkov mentions his establishment's work on a program for ammunition supplies, noting that "we are encountering problems in compiling software products," mainly due to a shortage of specialists. Penkov points out the need "for us to assist young people and strengthen their self-esteem, because in the army our workers in scientific and technical progress have a low self-esteem." Officer Ivan Tsonev describes in general terms the progress in computerization at the G. Dimitrov Higher People's Military Artillery School, where microcomputer-based systems are being introduced. He admits problems there in utilizing processed data: "Not that we have no experience, we even have certain views, but the problem lies in the lack of a unified information system." Finally, Penkov describes delays at the "Vaptsarov" Higher People's Naval School in creating their own computer research laboratories, although these have existed for years in the civil field.

NARODNA ARMIYA's final question, in part three, is how new developments in scientific and technical progress are reaching the different units of the armed forces, and to what extent they are leading to improvements in research, design, repair, and teaching activities. In his reply, officer Nikolay Yakimov hints at delays in the application of achievements, stressing the need to seriously consider the views of "the young specialists, leading rationalizers, and inventors proven in practice." He mentions one of his own inventions, developed 3 years ago, which only now is being put into mass use, when it is already outdated. Officer Ivan Banchev voices "a need for information on innovations, as well as a requirement for personal computers to be introduced." Banchev notes that while new types of equipment are constantly being brought into service "there is only a handful of specialists who understand what they represent." In conclusion, officer Sasho Dimitrov sums up the problem as follows:

"In spite of the requirements of the party documents, problems exist which boil down to the fact that the required change from thinking over to practical actions has not occurred. Why is this so? I think that the economic mechanism has not finally completed all its connections. There is a state of waiting with regard to the material and moral incentives. At the same time, the direct contacts and links between the scientific units and the consumers are not at the required high level.

DOYNOV RECEIVES BAVARIAN ECONOMICS MINISTER

AU051543 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) -- Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received today Mr Anton Jaumann, minister of the Economy and Transport of Bavaria (the FRG), who is leading a delegation of Bavarian businessmen on a visit to Bulgaria. The talks centered on the ways to further improve the economic relations between Bulgaria and the West German province.

NARODNA ARMIYA ON ARMENIAN GENOCIDE IN TURKEY

AU020907 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 26 May carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Mikhran Bokhosyan entitled "The Truth." Bokhosyan commences by briefly reviewing the breakup of the Turkish Empire in the 19th and early 20th centuries, with the successive liberation of the subject nations. Having briefly described the ascent to power in 1908 of the "Young Turks" Party, Bokhosyan gives a somewhat more detailed account of the events of the Armenian genocide, which commenced on 24 April 1915 and culminated in the annihilation of over 1.5 million Armenians. Bokhosyan notes: "The survivors are scattered over all corners of the globe, never again to see their native land." The author admits that the name "Armenian" might indeed have been forgotten, "had the Great October Revolution not also lit up the Armenian sky, had the flag of Soviet power not been raised on the small piece of the Armenian land that survived."

Bokhosyan also reminds the reader that "thousands of Armenian fugitives found refuge also on Bulgarian soil. Reveived with sympathy and fraternity, they found a new native land, entered the ranks of the Bulgarian workers' class and took part in its struggles for social and political rights. And today their descendants, equal and worthy citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, actively and dedicatedly apply their strength to the building of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria."

Bokhosyan then points out that today "nationalist hatred and class duty" are once again raising their heads in Turkey, "this time to wipe out the name 'Kurd'." He notes that "thousands of progressive Turkish citizens are languishing in the dungeons." In answer to the storm of international protest, notes Bokhosyan, "Ankara is striving to divert attention from its own problems elsewhere. It has concerned itsself with the rights of man in ... Bulgaria! Fabrications are being dreamed up of ruined mosques, violated women, and murdered husbands. That is, everything that took place at one time and is continuing to be perpetrated today in Turkey is ascribed to Bulgaria, the peaceful life in our socialist homeland is being besmirched, a fictitous persecution of the Bulgarian Muslims is being invented, and an anti-Bulgarian campaign is being fomented."

In conclusion, Bokhosyan notes: "But unprejudiced world public opinion sees and knows the truth -- the truth concerning the pitiless genocide of the Turkish authorities of the Armenian people in 1915, the truth concerning the trampling of human rights in Turkey today, and the truth concerning the peaceful life and national unity in the People's Republic of Bulgaria!"

HUSAK SENDS MESSAGE TO AFGHAN, OAU LEADERS

Congratulates PDPA's Najib

AU261849 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (Z) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, sent Dr Najib a congratulatory telegram on being elected Central Committee general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA].

The telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional friendship and mutual cooperation between the two parties, between the CSSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue developing also in the future, in the interests of the common fight for peace, socialism and progress in the world.

Greets OAU Chairman

AU021954 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent Abdou Diouf, chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of African Freedom Day.

In it he appraises the active anti-imperialist stand of the states rallied in this supreme African organization, and their share in the fight to preserve world peace. The telegram resolutely condemns the acts of aggression and state terrorism resorted to by the United States in the past few days with regard to Libya, and by the Republic of South Africa with regard to Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola. It stresses that the CSSR firmly stands on the side of the just fight of the African people. In harmony with the principles of its foreign policy, the CSSR will continue resolutely to promote the final liquidation of colonialism and of racist oppression, and the solution of the continent's problems in the interests of the people of African countries. The comprehensive, free development of the African people, the telegram states further, is indivisibly connected with the struggle to halt feverish armament and for disarmament.

Comrade Gustav Husak wished the African people, their states, governments, and top representatives many further successes in the fight against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

LD060143 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today Milan Macha, newly appointed ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with his assuming the diplomatic posting.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS FOREIGN POLICY PRESS CONFERENCE

AU042017 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 May 86 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz report: "Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's Press Conference; Confrontation Has No Future"]

[Text] Prague/Bratislava -- "The consolidation of the unity of socialist countries, the development of their all-round cooperation, and the deepening of integration processes between them on a qualitatively higher level, this is the first priority of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy," Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, said yesterday [27 May] at a press conference with Czechoslovak journalists.

For the first time on such an occasion, Prague and Bratislava were connected by picture and sound via a television link: The press conference was held simultaneously in two cities. The journalists' questions in Prague's Palace of Culture and in Bratislava's television studio were answered by the minister and by his deputies, Jaromir Johanes, Roman Narozny, and Stanislav Svoboda. Their replies, and above all the exposition delivered by Comrade B. Chnoupek, provided a comprehensive picture of our foreign policy's intentions in the light of the conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ and the 27th CPSU Congresses. The latter provided us with a lasting source of inspiration by its frankness, critical attitude, and innovative thinking.

Minister B. Chnoupek said that we are seriously concerned about the development of the international situation. The hope for an improvement of the political atmosphere is undermined by specific expressions of the U.S. "neoglobalist" concept, such as the aggression against Libya. The systematic American torpedoing of the Soviet proposal to ban nuclear tests is particularly negative, as is the rejection of other proposals, above all those on nuclear disarmament by the end of this century. The United States lacks the generosity of a new way of thinking and acting, necessary for our nuclear age, for which an example is provided by the weighty Soviet decision on the unilateral nuclear test moratorium, which was none too easy because it concerns the basic issue of security and equilibrium of forces. However, the trend toward an increased danger of war can be reversed, B. Chnoupek stressed, while declaring that the policy of confrontation implemented by Washington has no future. The notion that imperialism could acquire supremacy over socialism by forcing all its resources into the arms race is merely an illusion. In speaking of the priorities of our foreign policy, he devoted extraordinary attention to the need to deepen and develop cooperation among the socialist states and to consistently implement socialist internationalism in the multifaceted practice of their relations. B. Chnoupek also spoke of our interest in further developing friendly relations and cooperation with both the developing countries and at the same time, on the basis of principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, with the capitalist countries. He stressed that Czechoslovakia today has authority and prestige in the world and that it is a recognized partner for dialogue and cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

LD050926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left by air today for an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Seeing him off at Ruzyne Airport were Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other leading officials.

FURTHER ON HONECKER VISIT TO KARL-MARX-STADT

Visits Wittgensdorf

LD051533 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 5 June (ADN) -- Just before the gates of Karl-Marx-Stadt in the small industrial community of Wittgensdorf, the workers at the Rudolf Harlass Foundry gave a very warm welcome to Erich Honecker on Thursday morning. [5 June]

Erich Honecker and Siegfried Lorenz, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED Bezirk Executive, learned from enterprise director Wolfgang Wittig in a briefing that the rebuilding of the foundry, in which production started in 1982, has decisively improved working conditions. Thirty-eight percent of resources have been spent on improving working and living condition and on environmental protection.

The general secretary told workers that he is very impressed by what has been achieved since his visit 15 years ago. The rebuilding of the foundry has transformed the whole foundry system in the GDR.

After his tour, Erich Honecker met workers at Karl-Marx-Stadt enterprises for an election forum.

Discusses Peace

LD052041 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] This afternoon in Karl-Marx-Stadt, at a large rally occasioned by the forthcoming elections to the People's Chamber and the bezirk assemblies, Erich Honecker spoke to the inhabitants of this tradition-rich industrial city. We shall be informing you, dear listeners, about this in detail in a report after the 1800 local news. Before this, around noontime, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State met and conversed with workers from 14 Karl-Marx-Stadt enterprises in the Rudolf Harlass foundry in Wittgensdorf, in order to discuss with them questions of our development, of work and living conditions, matters of importance in local government, and domestic and foreign policy. In the course of this conversation, Wolfgang Ulbricht, electro-team leader in the Wilhelm Pieck Housing Construction Combine, the secretary of the APO [department party organization] spoke to Erich Honecker:

[Begin recording] [Ulbricht] We building construction workers, who have created so much that is new and beautiful, would like it never again to be destroyed by war. With deep respect and gratitude, we follow, in particular, the struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, of the Warsaw Pact states and above all your personal struggle -- how you exert yourself to preserve peace and disarmament. We often sit together and discuss these things. As a result of this I would like to pose a question. On the one side, reason, on the other side unreason; many of our construction workers say that the imperialists just don't want it. In view of the current destructive attitude of the United States and some NATO allies, how are the chances for peace to be preserved in your opinion?

[Honecker] Dear Comrade Wolfgang Ulbrich: First, I would like to stress once again that our party, and I personally, have a very high regard for the profession of construction workers.

The most important thing, of course, is that what we are reconstructing should not perish in a new world war. Here I would like to say that it is rather different, in the currently aggravated international situation -- there is not only the necessity, but also the possibility of keeping an atomic inferno away from humanity.

Everybody knows that the current U.S. Administration is striving, against humanity's will, to keep up the arms race. Today's press carries new facts once again -- there is unwillingness to adhere to the existing agreement, SALT II, the ABM treaty and so on -- they don't want to adhere to it, but want to have the freedom to build up arms. Now, according to the U.S. Administration's wishes, billions of dollars are to be put into arms, and thus they are pursuing, as they themselves say -- I'm only repeating what Weinberger says -- they want thus to see socialism dead. Of course, they will not manage that, for socialism has the strength not to let itself be killed by armaments and there is the enormous strength of the Soviet Union in this sphere. Also there is the readiness of all the socialist countries that are united in the Warsaw Pact, and in the coming days there will be the new session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest. As the main point for this committee we shall be dealing with this question once again: What can we all do, in order to advance again on the path toward securing peace, and to prevent the march toward a nuclear inferno, while they are striving to put billions and billions of dollars into the arms race, both into nuclear armament, conventional arms, and into extending the arms race into space?

So, then, what are the chances? I said before that there exists not only the necessity but also the possibility. The possibility consists of, as I said at our party's Central Committee plenum, world conscience becoming -- of it having to become -- the decisive development. World conscience is such that the whole of humanity refuses to tread the path toward its downfall. That is important. This must be translated into definite actions. Indeed here we have, first, a very broad movement in the world, which supports a ban on nuclear tests and experiments. That is a very important question.

The Soviet Union has stopped atomic tests for a long time now, both for peaceful and for military purposes and it has extended the moratorium once again. We want -- along with the majority of mankind -- the United States to stop nuclear tests, yes, both for peaceful purposes and for military purposes so that further progress can be made on supervision. In connection with this, a first decisive step will be taken along the path of disarmament, along the path leading, as I heard yesterday, toward liberating mankind from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. That is an extremely important path and we want to be among those who contribute this, remaining, so to speak, really open so that we can advance along it.

Fitting in with this is the proposal of the Soviet Union as well, not only to stop the arms race on earth and to stop its extension into space, but also in the conventional sphere, to achieve desarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals. This is because those in the world, who until now, have refused in the nuclear sphere to take a step toward disarmament justified this partially, by saying that through disarmament in the nuclear sphere, the Soviet Union would obtain superiority in conventional weapons as opposed to the West.

In order to sweep away this argument, the Soviet Union has certainly consulted with us. The proposal was put forward by the Soviet Union to back some negotiations on disarmament in the conventional sphere, so that there would be absolutely no obstacles at all to moving forward along the path of disarmament.

I would say that absolutely no obstacles exist whatsoever, since we have embedded in all the proposals both a national and an international system of supervision, so that such steps toward disarmament would be taken on a basis of trust in accordance with the policy of equality and equal security.

So, I completely believe that it is possible to avoid a third world war. It is at any rate necessary to strengthen socialism, and to support actively the international peace movement, in the interests of humanity. On 8 June, by voting for the candidates of the National Front, we will be among those contributing toward securing peace. [end recording]

'Text' of Rally Speech

LD052318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 5 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at an election rally at Karl-Marx-Stadt on 5 June]

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 5 June (ADN) -- It gives me great pleasure to convey to you at this impressive rally the most cordial fighting greetings of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers.

Only a few days remain until the elections to the highest people's representative body of the GDR, the People's Chamber, and to the bezirk assemblies. Everywhere in towns and in the country the people of the GDR have long been preparing themselves for these elections. At this mighty rally here in the center of Karl-Marx-Stadt, we too are expressing our firm determination to make the elections on 8 June an impressive commitment to peace and socialism. Our vote for the candidates of the National Front serves this goal. Every vote counts; every vote is of exceptionally great importance for the present and future development of the GDR and for its contribution to the decision on war or peace. We are for peace, peace, and peace again.

As you know, to date much has been done in our Republic for the well-being of the people and for peace. We discussed this at the 11th SED Congress and made athe necessary decisions for the further shaping of the developed socialist society and for our contribution to the perservation of peace. When we look at the full extent of what has been achieved since 1981 and at the tasks which we have set for ourselves up to the year 1990 and beyond, we can already say today that the election appeal of the National Front will be the government's program for tomorrow. It corresponds with the motto of our struggle, which has proved itself over the decades: Everything for the people, everything through the people, everything with the people. This, dear friends, is also the principle which guides the candidates of the National Front who are seeking election on 8 June. In accordance with a proposal by my party and the National Front in Karl-Marx-Stadt, I am pleased to be able to seek election to the supreme people's representative body in Electoral District 37, as usual. I regard the trust of the voters of Electoral District 37 as an honor and also as an obligation, because with the name of Karl Marx is linked everything which we love and which is dear to us, a secure peace and prosperity.

Karl Marx and his friend and comrade-in-arms, Friedrich Engels, had already made it clear in the Communist Manifesto in 1848 that the happiness and liberty of the people can only be lastingly safeguarded when power is in the hands of the people.

With the election of the National Front candidates in the national elections you strengthen this power, because it is the first workers and peasants power on German soil.

Permit me, dear people of Karl-Marx-Stadt, to thank you most warmly for nominating me as candidate in Electoral District 37 and to wish you further great successes in the shaping of the developed socialist society here in Karl-Marx-Stadt as a contribution to the development of the entire GDR.

The people of the GDR have many good reasons for casting their vote on 8 June for the candidates of the National Front and thus deciding in favor of the continuation of our policy. By this path we have guaranteed political stability, economic dynamism, and social progress. Anyone who casts his eye around the world can clearly see that such results are anything but a matter of course.

We have achieved the greatest increase in performance in a 5-year period and for the first time in such a period have created a national income of over 1 billion marks. The decisive factor here was that in our socialist planned economy we achieved the change to economic growth based on intensification. In the spirit of the unity of economic and social policy, it was possible to improve the living conditions of the people. In the years since 1981 alone, for example, new and modernized apartments were completed for over three million people of our Republic.

Here in Karl-Marx-Stadt as much was produced in 42 weeks in 1985 as in the whole of 1980. More than 25,670 apartments were newly built or modernized in 1985, which is the greatest annual increase so far. In addition, the building workers have also learned how to build more attractively. In Karl-Marx-Stadt it is pleasure to look at the modernized Klosterstrasse, the Rosenhof, the Fritz-Heckert-Platz and other successful projects, such as the renovated city swimming pool.

Without doubt we have also achieved much in Karl-Marx-Stadt in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress. But, as everyone knows, there are still things in everyday life which should be done better, which no longer fit in with our times, and which cause some annoyance. We shall, in accordance with the National Front's election manifesto, and together with all citizens, whatever their philosophy or religion, put in order what is not yet in order and create much that is new and that will contribute to making life more pleasant.

By 1990 we want to increase the national income of the GDR to over 1.3 billion marks. Dear friends and comrades: Dear citizens of Karl-Marx-Stadt, this also shows our determination to increase the material and cultural living standard of the people step-by-step, year by year, through a constant and powerful economic upswing. The 11th SED Congress has worked out this strategy with a view to the year 2000. As a modern socialist state, our Republic will maintain its economic growth and its position in world markets with ever increasing strength through the successful mastery of the scientific and technological revolution, and production and science will be integrated with each other increasingly closely. This means linking the advantages of socialism with scientific and technological progress and so placing the latest findings of science and technology at the service of the people.

It is obvious that your bezirk with its major combines and enterprises in the machine-construction industry will play a significant part in this. The impetus starts here for the application of the key technologies in our whole economy. Just think of the bookkeeping-machine workers, who this year want to produce an additional 1,375 office computers and 8,000 minidisk stores.

Also think of the efforts of the working people at VEB Numerik "Karl Marx," who want further to develop their control systems, at the Fritz Heckert Works, the Harlass Foundry, and many other enterprises which are established here. Through pioneering spirit, research drive, and quality work, proceses are already being mastered and products created in numerous collectives in your bezirk today that are among the best in the world. In the future this will take place at a much higher rate and to a much greater extent, with greater efficiency and higher quality, here as throughout our country, because the stronger socialism is in the GDR, the more secure peace is.

As you all know, in the capitalist countries the achievements of science and technology are used in the interests of profit, with human needs being ignored. Mass unemployment is a routine fact of life, and at the age of 45 one is considered fit only for the scrap heap. Many young people have no opportunity to learn a trade, and even if they are able to learn one then mostly they are thrown out on the street after finishing their apprenticeship. This is no "horror propaganda" from us here in the GDR; on the contrary, it is openly admitted by many members of Western governments.

Even in the richest capitalist countries, millions of people are living in dire poverty because they get neither work nor support. More are more are being delivered into what is referred to as the new poverty. In the United States alone, "the land of boundless opportunity," there are over 30 million such people. You can well understand that we want nothing to do with this sort of "boundless oppportunity." Socialism makes it possible to master the scientific-technological revolution for the benefit of the people. Here, more scientific-technological progress also brings more social security. Since science and technology serve the whole people, they become a matter for the whole people, and during my visit to your beautiful city I have again seen the proof of this.

Our social policy is directed towards the people's most important interests. This is why we are spending so much to solve the housing problem by 1990. Since 1971 alone we have spent over 260 billion marks on this, and by 1990 we will be adding a further million apartments to those already built and modernized. This is an accomplishment to be proud of. The solving of the housing question, that is to say the guaranteeing of good living space at low and stable rents, is in itself a cultural accomplishment without parallel in the history of our people. If we are then asked whether, in view of the complicated international situation this is realistic, we say from the bottom of our hearts: "Yes, this is our contribution to the safeguarding of peace." It is not limitless nuclear tests, as the United States is currently carrying out, but peaceful work and peaceful cooperation between the people, as contained in the proposals of the Soviet Union, in the proposals of Comrade Mikhail Gorbvachev, which lead to the safeguarding of peace in this world.

As you know, at the 11th SED Congress we also dealt with further questions of the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the people. Thus we set ourselves the task of achieving an average annual increase over the next 5 years in net monetary incomes -- that is to say, in the income which each person reeives in his hand -- of 4 percent. Child allowances are being increased. The maternity leave now applies to the first child, not just from the second child on. Young marriages are being assisted by increasing the amount of credit from 5,000 to 7,000 marks. One could quote many more examples. Pensioners, too, will not go away empty handed. In the past 15 years we have, as explained at the 11th party congress, increased pensions five times, and in fulfilling the economic tasks in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan we naturally envisage further incr ases in pensions.

This, dear people of Karl-Marx-Stadt, is a policy for the workers. This is what we call the unity of economic and social policy, which will continue to determine our actions and in order to implement this we will continue to apply all our strength after the national elections on 8 June of this year.

Today's world is still not a world of stable peace. Because of the policy of arms buildup and confrontation from which influential circles in the United States and NATO will not depart, the serious aggravation of the international situation continues. At no former time was the danger of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind so great; but never before have the forces that are determined to prevent such a catastrophe been so strong and on the rise. Socialism puts all its weight behind peace. A tireless struggle is being conducted by the Soviet Union, with which we are forever fraternally linked, and by the Warsaw Pact to stop the spiral of the arms race on earth and to prevent its expansion into space. By the year 2000 the world could be free of all nuclear weapons. From the Atlantic to the Urals, conventional weapons and armed forces could be considerably reduced. All this could happen if the comprehensive program that Mikhail Gorbachev proposed at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress becomes reality. This is a program that fully and completely receives our support. It is not just a bold vision that has been drafted. Reason, realism, and the serious desire to approach the solution of world problems in a new way will make it possible to advance on the path to disarmament through concrete results. The world conscience -- I would like to stress this here once again -- must determine world development. A halt to nuclear tests would be an important first and hopeful step toward liberating the world from nuclear weapons.

No one, not even the people of the United States, can expect any good to come from the U.S. "star wars" program, in which the FRG -- to the detriment of security and cooperation in Europe -- is participating. This program increases the deadly risk. Its authors will, if they are not stopped, put the future of mankind at risk. But mankind needs peace. That is the most important thing. It does not need more but fewer and fewer weapons, in line with the principle of equality and equal security. It needs cooperation instead of confrontation. The people will never get used to living with the danger of nuclear war. The struggle for peace is a struggle for a secure future, a struggle for social progress; the struggle for a secure peace is a struggle by mankaind for its continued existence. We want to devote our energy to this struggle. We support with all our strength a halt to all nuclear tests. The Soviet Union is setting an example through the renewed extension of its moratorium until 6 August, the anniversary of the destruction of Hiroshima. We favor a ban on chemical weapons, the creation of a zone free from these weapons in Europe, the creation of a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons between NATO and the Warsaw Pact; we favor nuclear weapon-free zones in central and northern Europe, in the Balkans, and in the Pacific. We extend our hand to all who, like us, want to use every chance, however small, to ensure that the world can live in peace and that space does not become the forecourt of hell. Our great ideal is and remains a world without wars, weapons, and force; it is and remains the solution of all international conflicts through negotiations. It should be a world in which every people can decide freely on its development and in which states with different orders not only coexist peacefully but get on well together.

It is still necessary to make our workplace a battleground for peace, because, as I would like to stress once again, the stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is. Our vote on 8 June goes to the candidates of the National Front. Long live socialism and peace. Long live the GDR.

HONECKER GREETS AFGHAN, BURMESE, SWEDISH LEADERS

PDPA's Najib

AU261850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has addressed the following congratulatory telegram to Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]:

Esteemed Comrade Najib,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf, I convey you our heartfelt congratulations on your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peole's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Permit me, esteemed Comrade Najib, to wish you success and creative vigor for your activity as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan as well as personal good health.

Burmese Party Head

AU281300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 May 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Ne Win, chairman of Burma Socialist Program Party:

Dear Comrade Ne Win, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial congratulataions on your 75th birthday. Your personal share in the struggle of the Burma Socialist Program Party for a life in peace and well-being for the working people of Burma is highly respected. We wish you creative vigor and success in your work as chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, as well as health and all the best in your personal life.

Swedish King, Prime Minister

LD060959 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the occasion of the Swedish national holiday, has spoken in favor of deepening bilateral relations in telegrams to King Carl XVI Gustaf and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. He expresses the conviction that the varied contacts will continue to develop for the benefit of both peoples and of safeguarding peace and international understanding.

Erich Honecker links the forthcoming meeting with Prime Minister Carlsson with the [word indistinct] that the good-neighbourly, trustful relations will deepen.

STPOPH CONGRATULATES NEW SFRY COUNCIL PRESIDENT

AU271758 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 May 86 p 6

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed cordial congratulations to Branko Mikulic, newly elected president of the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the SFRY.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN VISITS

Welcomed by Fischer

LD301425 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, arrived in the GDR on Friday for an official visit. He has been invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Senior staff of the GDR Foreign Ministry were present to welcome him at the runway, which was decorated with flags. The GDR ambassador to the PRC, and the ambassador of the PRC in the GDR, Rolf Berthold and Ma Xusheng were also present.

Talks Begin

LD301718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Official talks began in Berlin today between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC. Earlier, the Chinese politician visited the GDR foreign minister, when the two politicians expressed satisfaction at being able to exchange views on international and bilateral issues.

The official talks are being attended by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister; GDR Ambassador to the PRC Rolf Berthold; and other senior staff of the Foreign Ministry as well as by the PRC ambassador to the GDR, Ma Xusheng, and Wang Xingda, deputy director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department in the PRC Foreign Ministsry.

This afternoon Wu Xueqian honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial. The guest showed his respect by pausing in front of the eternal flame and the memorial slab to the unknown resistance fighter and unknown soldier. At the historic site the deputy commandant of the city, Colonel Horst Reiners, explained the history of the building which was constructed in the last century and designed by Schinkel.

This evening, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner for his guest at the Unter den Linden palace in Berlin.

Fischer Gives Dinner Toast

AU041216 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May-1 Jun 86 p 2

[Toast given by Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, at dinner in honor of Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, in the Unter den Linden Palace in East Berlin on 30 May]

[Text] Dear comrade minister, dear comrades, dear friends, I am very pleased to welcome you and your entourage once again to our capital. Your official visit, dear Comrade Wu Xueqian, not only continues the series of fruitful meetings between representatives of our states, but stresses the will of both states to make the development of the relations even more dynamic.

We are firmly convinced that this is necessary in view of the international situation and we let ourselves be guided by the idea that the expansion of the cooperation between the GDR and the PRC strengthens socialism and the forces of peace in the world.

The relations between our people and states rest on good foundations. Ernst Thaelmann, whose 100th birthday we celebrated a few weeks ago, noted in 1927 at the culmination of the anti imperialist and antifeudal revolution in China: "The example of the Russian revolution initiated forces in China which now will complete the liberation of China from imperialism... in stormy triumph."

By organizing the support of the German workers' class for the heroic revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people against imperialism and internal reaction, Ernst Thaelmann simultaneously founded our revolutionary affinity of many years.

After the foundation of the GDR and the PRC in October 1949, fruitful cooperation developed between both young socialist states; dear comrade minister, you yourself saw the beginning of it as a member of Chinese youth delegations in the GDR 35 years ago.

Since then, socialism has constantly strengthened in our countries.

This is eloquently demonstrated by the successful visits of the Comrades Horst Sindermann, Guenther Kleiber, and Gerhard Schuerer to the PRC and of high-ranking representatives of the PRC -- like Comrades Li Peng, Wang Renzhong, and Song Jian -- to the GDR who were received for a comprehensive friendly exchange of views by the respective general secretaries of our leading parties. Other important meetings are ahead of us.

At the 11th SED Congress, which took place a few weeks ago, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, was able to refer to a pleasing development of relations between the GDR and the PRC in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

He stressed that the cooperation developing between the GDR and the PRC has positive effects on the struggle to secure peace. This fills us with satisfaction. Dear Comrade Wu Xueqian, the talks started with you today also demonstrate your interest in the struggle. This fills us with confidence, for the successful construction of socialism in our states needs above all peaceful external conditions to which we can contribute in a better way. Here we proceed from the fact that in view of the continued intensive armament and confrontation policy of imperialism that uses military violence only too rapidly and unscrupulously as shown in the past weeks in the Mediterranean area, the Middle East, and southern Africa, not only the socialist states regard it as a joint responsibility to do everything to ward off the inferno of a nuclear war from mankind and to bring about a change toward detente in the international situation.

For the GDR, securing peace is the paramount task of the present. We do not spare any effort to maintain the dialogue and expand it, and thus to help implement a return to detente. Together with all peace-loving people we struggle to stop the arms race on earth and in space and to achieve nuclear and conventional disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security.

The GDR has been and is ready to cooperate constructively with all forces interested in preserving peace. As demonstrated repeatedly, it unswervingly works to bring about a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

The resourceful approach of the Soviet Union to the issues of world policy, its comprehensive programs to liberate the world from all nuclear arms by the year 2000 and to create a system of international security have opened a new stage in the policy of peace. The new proposal of the Soviet Union, submitted by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress, to complement the program on eliminating all nuclear arms by a step-by-step controlled reduction of conventional armaments, points the way to tangibly reduce the level of military confrontation that is particularly dangerous in Europe. We participate in implementing these proposals and, in addition, we have taken initiatives with the Czech comrades in the field of chemical and nuclear battlefield weapons. The implementation of these initiatives would not only clearly ease the military situation in central Europe but could become the starting point for steps toward military detente going far beyong this geographic area. Those really interested in a lastingly secured peace, should not refuse to participate but join in a constructive way.

Competent representatives now speak of no longer wanting to respect the SALT II treaty. However, it is not logical, but extremely dangerous to want to abolish an "armament-braking system of vital importance," before a new one has taken its place. Here, one must share the view of those who expressed the utmost concern.

For the people of Europe the complex process, linked with the CSCE, of patient balancing of interests based on respect for the European postwar realities has proved unrenouncable as well as efficient for the peaceful development of their coexistence. In this process the states can and should participate in a constructive and equal way, independent of their social order, alliance membership, or size. The benefit for detente, for peace, and for men, has been repeatedly proved by now. Given the goodwill of all, even the Bern meeting certainly could have had results.

Comrade minister, we note with satisfaction that the Chinese people and the Chinese Government are actively working to preserve peace in the interest of the life of mankind. Only recently, encouraging statements were made again in the report of the premier of your country, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, at the fourth meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress. The steps taken to develop the relations between the USSR, the other socialist countries, and the PRC are of great significance. We also pay tribute to the renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms that is binding under international law and that so far has only been proclaimed by the USSR and the PRC. The voting success in the united Nations for the joint resolution of the USSR, the PRC, and the nonaligned states aginst the militarization of space stimulates the struggle for peace and security and is encouraging.

The successes which the PRC has achieved under the leadership of the CPC are obvious. We sincerely congratulate you on that, dear Chinese comrades; they are successes that are significant for peace.

We see the great changes taking place in industry and agriculture, in science and technology as well as in other fields of social life. We sincerely wish you success for the Seventh 5-year plan adopted at the fourth meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress.

The GDR as well as the PRC strengthen the socialist social order. They have the same aims for the future and therefore the best preconditions to use the performance capacity of their national economies to the mutual advantage for a long-term efficient and intensive cooperation. This is of great significance for the stability and continuity of our relations, particularly economic relations.

With these considerations and expectations, dear Comrade Minister, I raise my glass and ask you to drink with me.

-- to the expansion and deepening of our friendly relations and constructive cooperation,

-- to the well-being of the leading representatives of our two socialist states, Comrades Erich Honecker and Hu Yaoband,

-- to your well-being, dear Comrade Minister,

-- to the well-being of all comrades, friends, and guests present here, and

-- to peace

Wu Xueqian Makes Toast

AU032106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May-1 Jun 86 p 2

[Toast given by Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, at dinner given in his honor by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in the Unter den Linden Palace in East Berlin on 30 May]

[Text] Dear Comrade Minister Oskar Fischer, comrades and friends:

First of all, allow me to cordially thank you, Comrade Minister, for the friendly invitation which enables me and my colleaques to visit the GDR. I also want to thank our hosts for the kind reception and the cordial and friendly words just said by the comrade minister. Also present at this banquet are Comrade Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front. I feel very honored by their presence.

I was pleased to come to he GDR and I am pleased to see again a country that I once knew. At the beginning of the fiftees, in the difficult postwar period and immediately after the foundation of the GDR, I visited your country as a youth functionary. I was deeply impressed by the courage and unshakable will with which your people unitedly tried to heal the wounds of war and build a new state. In the meantime, over 30 years have passed. Under the leadership of the SED, the workers, peasants, and intellectuals of the GDR have built with their diligent hands a flourishing and wealthy socialist state on the ruins of war. We regard your achievements with sincere admiration and pleasure and wish you further new, even greater successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 11th SED Congress. Since the end of World War II over 40 years have passed. From their own experiences the peoples have come to see that one certainly needs a long-term stable and peaceful environment in order to be able to implement economic and cultural construction work in an undisturbed way and to promote social progress. Preserving world peace is a wish which our, your, and all the world's people share. Although mankind has not yet been liberated from the nightmare of a world war, the possibility of preventing the war gets bigger day by day. If the people of the entire world struggle jointly, if all peace-loving countries, big or small, work for the lofty goal of securing peace, them a new world war can be avoided and mankind will win peace.

In recent years our reform in the agricultural field have been enormously successful and the socialist construction of our country has made great progress. At present we are working to advance the reform of the economic mechanisms, with their focus on the cities, according to plan and in a step-by-step manner, and to resolutely implement the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-1990).

Our aim is to make the PRC a modern socialist country with a Chinese character within a few decades. In order to implement this large-scale aim a long-term international peaceful environment must be guaranteed. Our country unswervingly pursues its own independent foreign policy of peace; it is determined, together with the peoples of the world, to make its proper contribution to securing world peace.

Both the PRC and the GDR were founded in 1949; they recognized each other shortly afterward and established diplomatic relations. Our two states are geographically far apart and each country has some different concrete conditions, but our people have the same wish to preserve world peace and to build socialism. The Chinese people have always cherished the traditional friendship with the people of the GDR. We are most deeply satisfied with he considerable development of the relations between our two countries in recent years. We were pleased to note that thanks to the personal work of the leading prominent figures of both states, the development of our relations is safeguarded fundamentally and politically, that our economic and trade relations, based on firm foundations, are making good progress, and that cultural exchange has brought both people closer together. The comprehensive development of relations between our states is advantageous for world peace and the socialist construction of both countries; it is in line with the basic interests of both people.

I hope that my visit will contribute to deepening the understanding and friendship between the two people, promoting the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our states, and to intensifying the consultations between the foreign minitries on international issues of mutual interest and their cooperation in the world arena. I am convinced that as a result of each side's efforts for the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the GDR -- based on equal rights, mutual advantage, and mutual respect -- even more beautiful prospects will open.

In conclusion I ask you to raise your glasses and drink

-- to the well-being of comrades Guenther Kleiber, Gerhard Schuerer, and Professor Kolditz as well as of the other comrades and friends present,

-- to the well-being of Comrade Erich Honecker and theother leading prominent figures of the GDR.

-- to the prospering and flourishing of the GDR,

-- to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the GDR,

-- to the lofty cause of preserving world peace!

Talks Continue

LD311045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Berlin 31 May (ADN) -- On Saturday, the foreign ministers of the GDR and the PRC, Oskar Fischer and Wu Xueqian, continued their official talks in Berlin which began yesterday.

Their talks centered on the joint activity of the forces of peace, reason and realism in the interest of preventing a nuclear inferno and expanding international cooperation.

The two politicians exchanged views on further concrete plans relating to the future development of friendly relations and cooperation between the GDR and the PRC.

Taking part in the talks, which are to be concluded this morning with the signing of several documents are, on the GDR side: Dr Herber Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to the PRC, and other leading staff members at the GDR Foreign Ministry; on the PRC side: Ma Xusheng, ambassador to the GDR, and Wang Xingda, deputy director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs department at the PRC Foreign Ministry.

Consular Treaty Signed

LD311347 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 31 May (ADN) -- The official talks between Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of the PRC, continued in Berlin on Saturday with an exchange of views on the current international situation, the foreign policy of the two states and bilateral relations.

The GDR foreign minister explained to his Chinese guest the basic goals and directions of the GDR's international policy adopted at the 11th SED Congress. He explained in detail the GDR's work for the joint action and mobilization of all forces of peace, reason, and realism in the interest of the prevention of a nuclear war and the development of international cooperation.

Oskar Fischer underlined the need for concrete agreements for the reduction of missile and nuclear weapons arming and of other means of mass destruction and conventional weapons, as proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist states in important international initiatives. The GDR is working toward this as far as it is able, in the knowledge of its joint responsibility to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

Wu Xueqian stressed that the GDR and China are in basic agreement on socialist construction and in their efforts for a secure peace for themselves and all the people of the world. He outlined the numerous international activities of China and explained the striving of the People's Republic to develop productive relations with all states on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Oskar Fischer and Wu Xueqian expressed their conviction that the constant development of the relations between the GDR and PRC serves to strengthen the international positions of socialism and the consolidation of peace. They pointed with satisfaction to the beneficial development of the relations between the two socialist states in the political, economic, scientific, and technological and cultural field. An increasing exchange of delegations in the most varied areas contributes towards an expansion and deepening of the cooperation, which was useful for both sides, in the interest of peace and the strengthening of socialism.

During their talks, which were conducted in a friendly and open atmosphere marked by mutual understanding, the two politicians discussed further concrete intentions in the future development of the relations and cooperation between the GDR and the PRC.

Afterwards Oskar Fischer and Wu Xueqian signed the consular treaty between the GDR and the PRC and the plan of cooperation between the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the GDR and the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the PRC. Dr Herbert Krolikowski, the state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, and Ma Xusheng, the ambassador of the PRC in the GDR, signed the working plan between the GDR and the Government of the PRC on cultural and scientific and technological cooperation for the years 1986-87.

Visits World War II Memorial

LD311633 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] Potsdam, 31 May (ADN) -- The state councillor and foreign affairs minister of the PRC, Wu Xueqian, paid a visit on Saturday to the historic scene of the Potsdam Agreement. In front of Schloss Cecilienhof, where 40 years ago the main powers in the anti-Hitler coalition agreed and signed the Potsdam Agreement, the Chinese politicians, who were accompanied by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and other personalities, were cordially welcomed by Dr Herbert Tzschoppe, chairman of the Potsdam Bezirk Council.

At the end of his visit to Schloss Cecilienhof the Chinese foreign minister entered his name in the visitors' book. Present were the GDR ambassador in the PRC, Rolf Berthold, and the ambasssador of the PRC in the GDR, Ma Xusheng.

This evening the Chinese guest and those accompanying him are to attend a concert given by the Berlin Symphony Orchestra in the Grand Hall of the Berlin Playhouse.

Visits Dresden

LD011158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0915 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Dresden, 1 June (ADN) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign affairs minister of the PRC, who is staying in the GDR on an official visit, arrived in Dresden on Sunday morning.

The PRC official, who is accompanied by Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, was greeted by Guenther Witteck, chairman of the Council of the Dresden Bezirk, who briefed him on the development of the region. Noteworthy achievements have been scored in housing construction in particular.

After a luncheon in the "Bastei" mountain restaurant, which the chairman of the counicl is giving in honor of the PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Oskar Fischer and the members of their entourage will in the afternoon tour the Semper Opera House and the Dresden State Art Collections, including the "Old Masters" art gallery and the Green Vault.

Tours Berlin Factory

LD021258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1056 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 2 June (ADN) -- Wu Xueqian, PRC state councillor and foreign affairs minister, visited the Berlin Machine Tool Factory (BWF) in Marzahn Monday morning. He was cordially welcomed there by enterprise director Fred Dellheim.

He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on his tour and the guest received an overview of the range of production of the efficient producer of grinding machines for antifriction bearings, short automatic lines, and industrial robots.

"Our machines distinguish themselves with high productivity, performance, and precision and have so far been exported to around 40 countries on all continents," Fred Dellheim said. More than 3,100 employees currently work in the enterprise, 24 percent of which possess higher education or technical college leaving certificates, and 87 percent of them have completed professional training.

Wu Xueqian signed the enterprise's guest book.

Tours Berlin

LD021253 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0957 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 2 June (ADN) -- PRC State Councillor and Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian acquainted himself with old and new sights of Berlin Monday morning.

The guest was welcomed at the town hall by Mayor Erhard Krack, and after signing the guest book, he proceeded to the Marx-Engels Forum, where representative monuments to the German people's greatest sons were opened in April.

Talks With Honecker

LD021735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin 2 June (ADN) -- On Monday, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Wu Xuequian' member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, state councillor,and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, for a talk in the official headquarters of the GDR Council of State.

Erich Honecker and Wu Xueqian conducted a detailed exchange of views on the international situation, the foreign policy of the GDR and the PRC, and on relations between the two socialist states. They emphasized the importance of personal contacts and an active dialogue. The interlocutors noted with satisfaction that the present official visit by the PRC minister of foreign affairs is in full and complete accordance with this.

Erich Honecker provided information on the results and resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and on the initiatives for implementing the far-reaching projects to shape the developed socialist society of the GDR initiated by the people immediately after the congress. He also explained how the working people of the GDR are currently preparing, with optimism and vigor, for the national elections on 8 June.

Wu Xueqian gave an overview of the efforts of the Chinese people in the construction of socialism. He dealt in particular with the production successes in industry and agriculture achieved in recent years and the rise in the standard of living of the Chinese people. He also noted the tasks that have to be solved in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

Erich Honecker explained to his guest the GDR's efforts for safeguarding peace and establishing through a broad dialogue, a worldwide coalition based on reason and realism to work against the danger of nuclear war and to end the arms race. He reiterated the GDR's determination to do everything so that never again will a war emanate from German soil. He referred emphatically to the fact that the GDR supports the peace initiatives of the USSR, particularly the proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with all the resources at its disposal. He stressed the common responsibility of all socialist states in the struggle for peace and strengthening socialism.

Wu Xueqian stressed that the struggle for peace and security represents an important component in the foreign policy of the PRC. He mentioned corresponding measures from his country in foreign and domestic policy.

Both sides agreed to continue to develop relations between the GDR and the PRC in the interests of strengthening socialism and peace, and for mutual benefit. The results of the second meeting of the committee for cooperation in the areas of the economy, foreign trade, and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC, which ended a few days ago, represented a good foundation in the area of economic and scientific-technological relations.

Wu Xueqian conveyed cordial greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, which are reciprocated by Erich Honecker with equal cordiality.

The talk, which proceeded in an open and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; and the ambassadors of the two states, Rolf Berthold and Ma Xusheng.

Meets With Stoph

LD021743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 June (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Wu Xueqian, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign affairs. The discussion focused on an exchange of views on the international situation and on GDR-PRC relations. The two officials agreed that the interests of mankind demand the safeguarding of peace. Diverse efforts to establish a climate of peaceful cooperation among all people are necessary for this, they further agreed.

In view of the international situation, which has been exacerbated by the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup, Willi Stoph reiterated the GDR's support for the varied Soviet peace proposals directed at ending the arms race on earth and preventing its extension into space. The GDR will also continue to pursue with determination a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation in the interests of the return of international detente, Stoph stressed.

Wu Xueqian reiterated his country's desire to develop further and promote in an all-round manner relations with the GDR in the interests of socialist construction and peace. The two sides agreed that the fulfillment of the long-term trade agreement for 1986-90 and the further expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation for mutual advantage are good foundations for this.

The friendly meeting was attended by GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer. The ambassadors of the two states, Rolf Berthold and Ma Xusheng, attended the meeting.

Concludes Visit

LD022348 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] As you heard, Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, ended his official visit to our Republic today and continued his journey from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. He was received earlier for a talk by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Just before his flight, Peter Spacek was allowed a short interview.

[Begin recording] [Spacek] Comrade Minister, your official visit to our country is now at an end. May I ask you, on behalf of GDR Radio, to say something about the atmosphere and results of this visit?

[Wu -- in Chinese with superimposed German translation] Although my visit is fairly short, I gained an overview of present-day GDR. I visited the GDR as a youth functionary in 1950; what I have seen on returning to the GDR after 36 years was, of course, totally new to me, and it was as if I was in the GDR for the first time. At that time I saw ruins everywhere, and I have been able to see the great results of your construction work. I am firmly convinced that your people are in a position, under the leadership of the SED Central Committee and under the leadership of (?the young people of your country), to score further and greater successes in the building of advanced socialism.

Here I would again like to stress that I was received by my old friend, Comrade Honecker [words indistinct] after 36 years. I was also very honored to be received by Comrade Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. I had two official talks with Comrade Minister Oskar Fischer, and we reached full agreement on the issue of safeguarding world peace. We believe that the preservation of world peace will (?be achieved) through the joint (?support) of all people of the world. We are in favor of further intensifying our bilateral relations, which have very much improved already over the past few years. We also believe that our two countries (?can) advance socialist construction by working together in all spheres. This is not only in the interests of our two peoples but it also serves world peace. [end recording]

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PRC CHEMICAL MINISTER

Trade Protocol Signed

LD301825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- The second session of the GDR-PRC commission for cooperation in the spheres of the economy, trade, science, and technology ended in Berlin on Friday with the signing of a joint protocol. It was attended by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and GDR first deputy foreign minister; Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to the PRC; and Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR. The delegations are led by GDR Minister of Chemical Industry Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, and PRC Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda.

During its deliberations of several days, the commission discussed the present level and future prospects for bilateral economic relations. The delegations decided that economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the expansion of mutual trade are developing in a dynamic and stable fashion. They proceed from the basis that cooperation should be further deepened and given an increasingly long-term character by using the possibilities that are present in many spheres. Important foundations exist for this in the shape of the trade agreement for 1986-90.

The economic commission discussed measures for the realization of the 1986 annual protocol and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the long-term trade and payments agreement for 1986-1990.

The commission discussed new areas and forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation which are in line with the two countries' export and import interests and the long-term main directions of the economies of the GDR and the PRC. This includes cooperation in the raw materials sector, in the expansion of the transportation and traffic system and in agricultural machinery construction, in the agricultural and foodstuffs industry, and in the food industry.

The economic commission noted the results of the 13th session of the standing commission for scientific-technical cooperation that was held in Berlin in mid-May 1986. It praised the agareements reached during this session, particularly the signing of the government agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. During the meeting the economic commission had a discussion at the Singwitz combine harvester works, Dresden Bezirk, of the Fortschritt Landmaschinen combine.

The Chinese Government delegation also visited the Zielitz potash enterprise, Magdeburg Bezirk, and was briefed on modern techniques of potash extraction and processing the scope for cooperation in this field.

Members of the Chinese Government delegation met representatives of various central state and economic bodies of the GDR for discussions on the deepening of mutual relations in their various areas of specialization.

The members of the commission visited a series of combines and enterprises for briefings on the implementation of the SED's economic strategy.

Meets With Schuerer

LD301849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Qin Zhongda, chairman of the Chinese section of the GDR-PRC economic commission and minister of the chemical industry, for a friendly talk in Berlin on Friday. The guest led his country's delegation to the second session of this economic commission, which ended Friday.

Gerhard Schuerer briefed his guest on the successful course and far-reaching decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He stated that the GDR's active contribution to the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy are indivisibly united with one another.

As befits the spirit of socialism, the material and cultural standard of living of the people is being further raised on the basis of the GDR's growing economic strength. Numerous new commitments in the socialist competition reflect the efforts of the working people in town and country to implement the standards set in the 5-year plan directive of the 11th SED Congress for the development of the GDR economy in 1986-90 toward further dynamic growth in performance on the path of comprehensive intensification.

Proceeding from the talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership and representatives of the PRC, and the agreements based on them, Gerhard Schuerer and Qin Zhongda discussed the further expansion of economic relations between the two countries. Gerhard Schuerer emphasized the statement made at the 11th congress that economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and China is being further deepened and is being given an increasingly long-term character through the use of possibilities present in may spheres.

In this connection he stressed the importance of the trade and payments agreement concluded in 1985 for the period 1986 to 1990.

Minister Qin Zhongda explained the decisions of the fourth session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the PRC, and in particular referred to the main points of emphasis in the development of the Chinese economy in the period up to 1990. He assessed the course and results of the second session of the economic commission as positive. The principles that have been adopted ensure a deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and a dynamic growth in mutual trade. Further measures for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the long-term trade and payments agreement between the two countries, including new forms and areas of economic cooperation, were agreed.

The meeting was attended on the GDR side by Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, chairman of the GDR section of the economic commission and minister of the chemical industry. Ambassador Ma Xusheng was present for the PRC side.

STOPH RECEIVES PRC ECONOMIC OFFICIAL LU DONG

LD052123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 June (ADN) -- The preservation of peace is the essential precondition for the realization of the demanding targets which he GDR and the PRC have established for themselves in socialist construction. GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Lu Dong, chairman of the Chinese State Economic Commission, agreed on this at a discussion in Berlin today.

The two politicians discussed questions relating to the further expansion of mutually beneficial relations, for which many opportunities exist. The development of long-term cooperation and trade relations and the cooperation of the GDR in the technical reconstruction of Chinese industrial enterprises were said to be of particular significance in this regard.

Stoph explained in detail to his guest the GDR's responsibility in the realization of the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist fraternal countries. The program submitted by the USSR for the liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and its further initiatives meet with the full support of the GDR, Stoph said.

Lu Dong assessed this GDR visit and the talks held here as a valuable contribution to the deepening of cooperation between the two countries which is progressing successfully on the basis of the long-term trade agreement.

HERRMANN RECEIVES XINHUA DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD051308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 5 Jun

[Text] Berlin 5 Jun (ADN) -- Mu Qing, director general of the Chinese news agency XINHUA, member of the CPC Central Committee, is on a visit to the GDR at ADN's invitation. He was received for a talk on Thursday by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. During the meeting the guest was informed about current issues in the GDR's domestic and foreign policy, especially the successful initiatives of the GDR working people in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and in preparing for the elections on 8 June.

Joachim Herrman expressed satisfaction about the fact that the positive development of relations between the GDR and the PRC in the political, economic, and cultural sphere goes hand in hand with productive cooperation between the two countries' news agencies. There was agreement that this serves the further deepening of relations between the two socialist states.

The talk was attended by General Director of ADN Guenter Poetschke, PRC Ambassador to the GDR Ma Xusheng, and the senior XINHUA staff accompanying the director general.

During Ma Qing's stay in the GDR, agreements on the further expansion of cooperation between XINHUA and ADN were reached.

GROUP OF SOVIET FORCES CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

AU262013 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 86 p 4

[Text] Wuensdorf (ADN) -- On Tuesday [6 May] a celebration of the High Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSSD] in Wuensdorf was dedicated to the 41st anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War and of the liberation of the German people from fascism.

The members of the Soviet Army received with stormy applause a congratulatory message of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. The participants cordially welcomed the SED Central Committee members Army General Erich Mielke and Erich Mueckenberger. Present were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Herbert Krolikowski, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, Lieutenant General Werner Reuther, and Major General Manfred Volland, as well as Volker Voigt, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

Together with the guests, the following people sat at the podium: Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Army General Petr Lushev, GSSD commander in chief; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, chief of the GSSD Political Administration; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member-States in the GDR National People's Army [NVA].

The message of the GDR party and state leadership was presented by Army General Mielke.

"With the destruction of the fascist aggressor, the Soviet people and their glorious Armed Forces gained a victory of international historic importance which also brought the liberation from the yoke of Nazism to the German people," the message says. The GDR has developed into an abode of peace and progress. By successfully building socialism it has fulfilled the legacy of all those who fought for the rescue of mankind from fascist barbarism and for a happy future of the people.

"On this memorable day it is a sentimental matter for us to affirm the fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR, this great revolutionary achievement of our people. The cordial meetings with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, in Berlin once again demonstrated the unshakable friendship and the indestructible militant alliance between our fraternal parties and states. The Soviet Union and the community of the fraternal socialist states today, when the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO have exacerbated the international situation in an alarming manner, prove themselves more than ever as main factor to ward off a nuclear inferno." In close alliance with the USSR and as a firm link in the socialist community, the GDR is doing everything, the message says, in order to strengthen socialism and to make peace permanent. It fully supports the program put forth by the USSR for freeing the world of all nuclear weapons and the new proposals for reducing conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. Its determined action is directed at steadily strengthening the organization of the Warsaw Pact. The GDR and its NVA will continue to do everything possible to strengthen the close fraternal alliance with the USSR and the firm class and arms alliance with the Societ Army.

In a speech Army General Lushev stressed the dedicated fight of the Soviet people and their armed forces to destroy Hitlerite fascism. Loyal to this legacy the members of the GSSD, in close alliance sith the soldiers of the NVA and the other fraternal armies, fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty for the protection of the socialist achievements and peace. At the borderline between the two world systems in the center of Europe they make al possible efforts to keep the militant strength and readiness for action at the required level.

KIRCHHOFF RECEIVES CAMBODIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU262014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [8 May] Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front received in Berlin a delegation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. The delegation is headed by Ros Chhun, general secretary of the National Council of the United Front and member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. Werner Kirchhoff briefed the guests on the manifold initiatives of the committees of the National Front in the cities and in the rural areas in order to comprehensively implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. Ros Chhun expressed his conviction that his visit will help to further deepen and strengthen the existing friendly relations between the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense and the GDR National Front.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA AGREED

LD052104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, 5 June (ADN) -- Scientific-technological relations between the GDR and Austria have been continually developing to the benefit of the two sides.

They have taken their firm position as a component of the successful development of the overall relations of the two sides. This was stated on Thursday in Vienna at the conclusion of the fifth session of the joint commission on the agreement between the governments of the two countries on scientific-technological cooperation.

At the center of the deliberations, which lasted several days, were the further expansion and deepening of relations. A working program for 1986-90 was agreed. It contains measures for cooperation in key areas of scientific-technological progress.

TISCH ATTENDS FINNISH TRADE UNION MEETING

LD051547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 5 Jun (ADN) -- The 13th Congress of the Finnish Confederation of Trade Unions [SAK] has called for the adherence to the SALT II treaty between the United States and the USSR on behalf of its over 1 million workers.

The congress was attended by leading trade unionists from nearly 30 European countries, including a delegation from the FDGB National Executive, led by its chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Speaking to GDR journalists, Harry Tisch said that reports and discussions have shown that the SAK is striving for the creation of a zone free of nuclear weapons in northern Europe and supports the USSR's latest disarmament initiatives.

"There are important similarities here with the FDGB's views and aims. We fully share the stance that the trade union movement is also a peace movement. We are also in favor of seeking factors that unite us despite any differences of positions, traditions, and goals, in order to promote detente."

EBERLEIN MEETS WITH VOTERS IN MAGDEBURG 3 JUNE

AU040950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Magdeburg -- About 6,000 Magdeburg workers participated in an electoral meeting with the top candidate for the People's Chamber, Werner Eberlein, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership. Apart from him, citizens from different strata spoke in the Square of the Thaelmann Workers and reaffirmed that they will vote for the candidates of the National Front. The GDR citizens can look back to an election period in which, thanks to the industriousness and the resourcefulness of all, the performance capacity of our country has further increased, Werner Eberlein stressed. "Everything we have achieved in often hard, sacrificial work, benefits all of us. Contrary to the 'new poverty' in capitalism, social security and safety are for all of us a matter of course."

USSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES 11TH KISZ CONGRESS

AU030732 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 86 p 3

[Report on speech by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the USSR's All-Union Komsomol, Soviet delegate to the 11th KISZ Congress in Budapest on 24 May: "Greetings of the Lenin Komsomol"]

[Text] At the beginning of his speech, Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol, stressed that the congress also proved that the youth of the Hungarian People's Republic did not spare its forces and contributed with its knowledge, professionalism, and creative enthusiasm to increasing the strength of its socialist fatherland and safeguarding world peace.

"The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries are advancing on the road of peace and creation towards the great common goal" -- he stressed. "Today, the rhythm of life of the Soviet people and Soviet youth is determined by the strategy of acceleration of social-economic development, a strategy worked out by the 27thg CPSU Congress. The decision of the CPSU congress is of great importance in perfectint the further activity connected with the youth's communist education. It is the first time that the social-political status of the Komsomol has been recorded in the CPSU program.

"The size and complexity of the tasks facing the Komsomol, while increasing its prestige and the role of its influence on the life of society, requre the modification of the methods and forms of youth work and the modernization of the content of this activity. The Komsomol pays close attention to ensuring the high level of youth's political and ideological culture and to educating youth in communist morality. Soviet youth unanimously support the Leninist foreign policy and guidelines of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and their peace initiatives, including the extension of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests until 6 August.

"The strength of the socialist countries is the guarantee of the peoples' peace and security. Therefore, it is a particularly important task for the youth of the countries of the socialist community to increasingly assume their share of the work of the construcion of society. Cooperation between the All-Union Komsomol and the KISZ is fully compatible with the interests of the two countries' organizations and youths. The common practical actions aimed at further deepening socialist integration and the struggle for a lasting and just peace were given a particular role in the programs of the Soviet and Hungarian Communist Youth Associations for the period up to 1990."

In conclusion, Viktor Mishin stressed that the KISZ is taking an adequate part in strengthening the international youth and student movement; the fact that the 12th general meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth will take place in Budapest this fall shows the extent of international appreciation for the Hungarian KISZ.

TETENYI, HAVASI RECEIVE PRC'S SONG JIAN

LD051205 Budapest MTI in English 1115 GTM 5 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- Song Jian, member of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China and chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Committee, paid an official visit to Hungary on June 1-5 on the invitation of Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development.

In the course of talks the parties gave briefs on the institutional system of technical development and medium-term research-development programmes in their countries. It was stated that advantageous cooperation could be established in electronic development, biotechnology and food economy.

The Chinese experts studied the work of Hungarian enterprises and research institutes and discussed concrete cooperation subjects with their representatives.

The parties signed a protocol on the direct cooperation of the Hungarian State Office for Technical Development and the Chinese State Scientific and Technical Committee. Under the agreement technical information will be regularly exchanged, the delivery of know-hows and licences promoted and exchange visit organized.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, met Song Jian.

IMPROVED ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH EEC EXAMINED

LD051739 Budapest MTI in English 1552 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- In response to the letters of the European Economic Community Committee sent this January to the CMEA Secretariat and the European CMEA countries, the Soviet Union and the other European CMEA member states have expressed their readiness for bilateral cooperation with the Community. The new development can open up the possibility to launch bilateral talks for concluding agreements between the EEC and certain Eastern European countries.

Hungary voiced its readiness in 1982-1983 to conclude a bilateral trade agreement with the EEC to help solve the existing economic problems between the country and the Community. This was followed by higher-level and experts' meetings between representatives of the individual Common Market member states. The negotiations focused on the conditions that have to be assured for the start of official trade talks with the EEC. In the course of meetings held since then, however, the standpoints of the negotiating sides has not neared each other. According to the Hungarian standpoint, the EEC has to assure Hungary's GATT rights on the market of the Community. In other words, it must end the discriminative quantitative restrictions towards Hungarian goods, which do not coincide with the GATT rules. Hungary requires that conditions of agricultural and food exports to the EEC countries show a considerable improvement, that Hungarian exporters be placed in a more fair situation as opposed to rivals who receive major benefits. At present, some 80 per cent of the imports of the EEC member countries are granted duty concessions which are not provided to several other countries, including Hungary. Therefore, a condition of the possible agreement is that such disadvantages be moderated.

At the beginning of this year the EEC committee addressed a letter to the Hungarian Government. It announced that the community wishes to improve European economic and political relations and encourages the establishment of a bilateral agreement with Hungary. The Hungarian Government reconfirmed in its reply its readiness to establish a trade agreement with the Community, which makes it possible to eliminate the quantitative import restrictions that are irreconcilable with the GATT agreement, and to considerably improve the placing of Hungarian agricultural and industrial products on the market, and reducing their customs and competition disadvantages on the EEC market.

The Hungarian Government also stressed in its reply that the conditions of concluding a bilateral agreement have not changed from those declared in 1982 and 1983.

Hungary is considerably interested in concluding the agreement, as it markets some 40 per cent of its convertible-accounting export in the EEC countries. However, the conditions of appearing on the market are the most difficult for Hungary in precisely these countries.

BERECZ VISITS ARMY BARRACKS IN BUDAPEST

AU021701 Budapest NEPSZABADSAO in Hungarian 22 May 86 p 5

[Text] Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to the Hungarian People's Army on 21 May. First in his program he visited the Defense Ministry where he was received by Colonel General Ferenc Karapati, defense minister, and Lt. General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy defense minister. Lt. General Ference Szucs, deputy chief of staff, informed Janos Berecz about the Army's activity.

Janos Berecz then visited a Budapest Army barracks where he became acquainted with the living and working conditions of the professional and rank-and-file soldiers. He visited several training facilities, accomodation facilities, and workplaces. Concluding his visit, the Central Committee secretary spoke on current political issues at a meeting held with the respresentatives of officers and warrant officers.

LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING FRENCH AMBASSADOR

AU021738 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 May 86 p 3

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, received for a farewell visit Hubert Dubois, ambassador extraordinary and pleniptentiary of the French Republic in Hungary who has left Budapest permanently.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH SFRY -- Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Foreign trade Minister Imre Dunai and Metodi Smilenski, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, held talks on current issues of bilateral economic cooperation in Budapest on June 4-5. The parties signed an interstate agreement on the further development and extension of the valid intergovernmental agreement on the exchanges of goods and services and economic cooperation in the border zones. They stressed that the economic cooperation of settlements in the border regions are becoming increasingly important in the bilateral exchange of goods. Besides roughly balanced trade, border trade turnover surpassed 80 million dollars last year. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1418 GMT 5 Jun 86 LD]

COMMISSION CONSIDERS RADIATION PROTECTION REPORT

LD051805 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The government commission under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda has met at another session. The current radiological situation in Poland was discussed and it was stated that the results of current measurements confirm a normal radiological situation in the country. The draft report of the government commission was considered. Special attention was paid to that part of the report which will contain recommendations for improving the radiological protection of the country and assuring the effective health protection of citizens.

BUJAK'S ARREST POSSIBLE 'PYRRHIC VICTORY'

PM041239 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Jun 86 p 4

[Bernard Margeritte report: "Poland: Arrest of Solidarity's No 2"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Three important events have just attracted the attention of observers of the Polish scene in the past 48 hours: The arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, chairman of Solidarity's clandestine Interim Coordinating Commission [TKK], and of two of his colleagues, Konrad Bielinski, a member of the Warsaw TKK, and Ewa Kulik; the major precongress speech delivered by General Jaruzelski to the Warsaw party organization; and Poland's admission to the IMF.

1. The arrest of Zbigniew Bujak (chairman of the TKK), who had been in hiding since the introduction of martial law on 13 December 1981, is obviously a bitter blow for the opposition in Poland. Indeed, Mr Bujak was the Solidarity No 2 immediately after Mr Walesa and was Solidarity leader for the Warsaw region. By toying with the militia and security forces for almost 5 years, sometimes making them look ridiculous and giving interviews to the Western press from time to time, Zbigniew Bujak had become a legendary figure and a national hero.

By arresting him 4 weeks from the party congress, Gen Jaruzelski has increased his prestige with the apparatus and the Soviets and is now trying to show that he decidely has full control over the situation. It is true that the TKK, whose communiques issued on many occasions by the clandestine members were distributed throughout the country, is now decimated. But it could well be a Pyrrhic victory for the government, and Mr Bujak's arrest is highly likely to strengthen opposition feelings further throughout Poland.

Necessary Reforms

2. Gen Jaruzelski's speech confirmed the atmosphere in relations between the leadership and the apparatus. The socialist countries, the head of state admitted, "are at a turning point." They must try to achieve efficiency at last. But this is difficult with the existing cadres and when "some members are trying to return to obsolete methods." In these conditions, if "the second stage of the reform" is to be implemented, it is necessary to eliminate "those who cannot or will not act in the spirit of the socialist renewal" and also change the language of propaganda, which is "not readily understood, is dry, and is stereotyped."

All this was received without any applause, in a very hostile silence, by an apparatus which clearly did not want to hear about reform. The audience only became more receptive when the general came to the demagogic part of his program -- decidedly just as incoherent -- advocating an ideological struggle in schools and universities and the fight against the so-called "excessive profits made by part of the private sector.

3. The admission to the IMF has, of course, generated hope. But in all probability the IMF and the World Bank will only bring Poland a few hundred millions more, and even this will probably not be given this year. However, admission is a good thing because, at a time when economic integration within CEMA is being hastened, it will enable the West to maintain its position in Poland.

Finally, faced with a critical economic situation, the Polish Government intends to hide behind Western experts to make the population accept unpopular but necessary reforms.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES VATICAN'S ARCHBISHOP POGGI

AU231953 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 7 May, State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski received Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Apostolic See and the PPR Government, who bade him a farewell visit in connection with the end of his Polish mission.During the talks, the need was stressed to step up efforts to halt the arms race, return to detente, and establish permanent guarantees of security and peaceful cooperation between states and peoples.Problems concerning relations between Poland and the Apostolic See were discussed. Support was expressed for the further development of these relations in a spirit of dialogue and mutual understanding. It was said that dialogue between the state and church in the PPR should help build national accord surrounding the most important affairs for the Polish state and people. Taking part in the talks were Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, and Tadeusz Olechowski, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI PRECONGRESS SPEECH

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU IN Polish on 2 June publishes on pages 1,3, and 4 the 8,000-word speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at a conference of the Warsaw PZPR Committee in Warsaw on 31 May. The TRYBUNA LUDU version has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Polish version appearing in the 3 June Eastern Europe Daily report, pp G 6-18, revealing the following variations:

Page G6, last paragraph, second line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: ...we convince people that there are real reserves and....(supplying words).

Page G7, third paragraph, penultimate line: ...a need to exert themselves, to patiently explain....(confirming words).

Page G10, third paragraph, penultimate line: ...external or internal or internal white emigration [wewnetrzna lub zewnetrzna biala emigrcja]. Concrete and joint....(supply vernacular).

Page G16, second paragraph, sixth line: ...for using dust from electric power stations....(deleting editorial notation and changing word "from").

MESSNER VISITS WROCLAW COMPUTER, PLASTER PLANTS

LD051843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner is in Wroclaw Voivodship today. In the morning he visited the newly built plaster factory, the biggest in the country, at the Chemitex plant. By the end of the year the health service and pharmacies will obtain 800,000 square meters of plaster from the factory. Zbigniew Mesner visited sections of the factory, showing interest in automation of production and the social conditions created for the workforce.

Messner then visited the Elwro electronics plant in Wroclaw, where he acquired himself with sections producing computers and microcomputers. The premier was briefed on undertakings aimed at speeding up the production of modern computers for our economy and for export. The practical values of the latest microcomputers Elwro-800 and of others were discussed, including an educational version prepared especially for schools.

Discusses Computerization

LD052059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Premier Zbigniew Messner interviewed by unidentified reporter at Wroclaw's Elwro Electronic works on 5 June -- recorded]

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner visited Wroclaw today and, together with those who accompanied him, including Tadeusz Porebski, secretary of the party's Central Committee, visited Chemitex, where the production of pharmaceutical plasters has just begun; the Elwro electronic works; and the plant cultivation center in Kobierzyce.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Premier, at the moment we are in the Elwro electronic works. What are your impressions?

[Messner] Every time I go to workplaces which are concerned with the production of elements associated with electronics, I always feel my spirits lifted since electronics is the future for all areas of industry. It is not simply the computer, but rather electronics in general that is introduced into all manufacturing processes. Elwro is an example of such a workplace, where for many years there has been consistent work to develop and expand new generations of computers and minicomputers.

[Reporter] Much is being said now about the computerization of Polish schools.

[Messner] This is the correct direction, but, again it should not be exaggerated, meaning that it should not just be a trend but a means of raising the general level of culture. The aim is the general utilization of computerization in the country. [end recording]

WOZNIAK MEETS WITH ECONOMIC JOURNALISTS

AU021748 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 May 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 23 May, PZPR Politburo member Marian Wozniak held a meeting with economic journalists organized on the initiative of the Association of Journalists of the PPR as part of the precongress journalists forum.

The meeting disussed socioeconomic problems contained in the draft PZPR program and 10th congress theses. M. Wozniak expounded the need for greater consistency in implementing the economic reform. He spoke at length on housing construction and the intensification of exports.

GENERAL SZACILO VIEWS BARRACKS PATHOLOGY

AU021434 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 24 May 86 p 2

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE Issue No 4 of 1986, published the following statement by Division General Dr Tadeusz Szacilo, head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces:

"It is true that we have done a great deal in order to propagate the official slogan of "A Soldier is a Comrade in Arms to Another Soldier," but cases in which the harmony of soldierly coexistence is upset still occur," most often between older and younger soldiers. In their essence, these cases are of an unpleasant political-moral flavor because they undermine the principles of the socialist community living and of soldierly comradership, make service difficult, and render life a loathsome business. We must be consistent to the end in combating this typical barracks pathology and we must strictly observe the directives that apply in this case. Primary party organizations should support the Youth Council of the Armed Forces, which has devised and continues to implement its own soldierly ceremonial.

UNION LEADER CRITICIZES MINISTRY OF LABOR

AU070959 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 Apr 86 p 2

[From the press review]

[Text] SPRAWY I LUDZIE [AFFAIRS AND PEOPLE] On 20 March published an interview by Julian Bartosz. with Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Federation . Here is an excerpt from it:

[Miodowicz] If anyone asks me where I see the greatest dangers to our class trade unions, I say that these dangers are posed by the growing red tape and wilfullness of some administrative centers. This is very dangerous. I would not say that this is a return to what existed at one time. This is not the arrogance of power. This is the long-established view that "only we are right" and that whatever anyone else may accomplish and say is no good. For example, a ministry such as the one Labor and Wages Ministry has outgrown everything and has become a kind of a superministry. But why on earth? I would not be surprised if a department that is really in charge of the economy were to become such a superministry, but not the Labor and Wages Ministry, which is the source of our greatest problems.

UNION MEMBERSHIP OF 'OVER 6 MILLION' REPORTED

AU021712 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 May 86 p 1

[Text] PAP-- At the end of March the trade unions had over 6 million members. Almost 60 percent of them are workers. There are already about 26,000 factory trade unions in operations.

However, the number of trade unionists differs from one region or industrial branch to the next. For example, in Lodz 31 percent of the working people belong to trade unions; in Warsaw, 42 percent; and in the Gdansk Voivodship, almost 54 percent.

Right now, trade union activists at various levels are absorbed in preparing summer vacations for workforces and their families.

DRIVERS INDICTED FOR SABOTAGING 30 BUSES

LD022222 Warsaw PAP in English 1743 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 -- An indictment against bus driver Kazimierz Krauze, aged 30, and a worker at the repair shop in the municipal transport enterprise in Krakow Jacek Zaba, 23, was filed at the voivodship court in Krakow, charging them with sabotage by rendering 30 buses immobile on last December 12/13 at night. The damaged buses constituted as much as one third of all buses which were to ride out on that day on their routes. A fast discovery of the damages by a group of mechanics performing routine technical checks enabled them to fix the buses on that very night and all the buses operated as usual.

As a result of an investigation conducted by officers of the security forces of the voivodship office of internal affairs in Krakow, the saboteurs were apprehended and temporarily arrested. Both confessed their guilt and supplied the circumstances and motives of their deed. According to their explanations their goal was to stir negative social sentiments.

The saboteurs face prison terms of not less than 3 years.

BRIEFS

MINING COOPERATION WITH PRC -- Warsaw, May 13 -- A delegation of the mining industry of People's China headed by Minister Yu Hongen which took part in the second session of the Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, discussed in Katowice today prospects of further development of bilateral contacts in the mining industry. Since 1983, there has been a quick growth of deliveries of Polish mining machines and equipment to China. Polish experts work as consultants for mines' modernization and train Chinese miners in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1849 GMT 13 May 86 LD]

PRC UNION GROUP VISITS -- Warsaw, June 1: A delegation of China's Central Union of Industrial Handicraft Cooperatives, with Vice-Premier [as received] (Ji Loun), has recently visited Poland for the first time in over two decades. The Chinese cooperative officials met with Chairman of the Polish "cepelia" folk crafts cooperative, Czeslaw Sawicki, and Minister of Internal Trade and Services, Jerzy Jozwiak, in order to define the principles of a permanent exchange of information and experience in implementing economic reform by cooperatives in both countries, scientific and technologic exchange, and of a cooperation expansion between unions. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 1 Jun 86 LD]

XINHUA DELEGATION VISITS -- Warsaw, May 28/29: A delegation of the Chinese News Agency XINHUA headed by Minister-Director General Mu Qing was on a visit to Poland between May 20-28 at the invitation from the Polish press agency PAP. The two agencies signed a long-term agreement on cooperation, exchange of services and experiences as well as assistance for correspondents. Head of Chinese delelgation Minister Mu Qing was received by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych and met with government press spokesman Jerzy Urban [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0105 GMT 29 May 86 LD]

PRC DELEGATION CONCLUDES 1-WEEK VISIT 5 JUNE

AU051644 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1552 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/6/1986 -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, led by Ma Wenrui, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Conference, paid a visit to Romania over May 29-June 5, 1986, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The delegation was made up of Wang Bingxiang, Li Su, Zhang Daocheng, Zhang Qixiang, Zhang Wenying.

While in Romania, the guests conducted talks with executives of the SDUF National Council, the Grand National Assembly, the National Council for Science and Technology, as well as with representatives of SDUF county councils.

The delegation saw round economic and socio-cultural units in Bucharest city and Prahova, Talcea and Constanta Counties.

LEADERS' MESSAGES MARK ISRAEL'S NATIONAL DAY

Ceausescu Sends Note to Herzog

AU262117 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 86 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Hayim Herzog, president of the State of Israel

On the occasion of the National Day of the State of Israel, I would like to convey to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, warm greetings and best wishes for health and happiness and to the people of your country I wish peace and prosperity.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Dascalescu Greets Peres

AU270846 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 86 p 6

[Text] The prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, sent a cable to the prime minister of the State of Israel, Shim'on Peres, on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence, and extended to him warm greetings and wishes for health and personal happiness.

Cultural Events Held

AU271021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 86 p 4

[Text] On the National Day of the State of Israel, 12 May, a cultural event, organized in Bucharest by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, at which impressions from travels in that country were presented and documentaries from Israel were shown.

The event was attended by members of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, people of cultural and art, and a large audience.

Yosef Govrin, the ambasssador from the State of Israel in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON RCP ANNIVERSARY

AU271428 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 May 86 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

On the 65th anniversary of the creation of the RCP, I take special pleasure in extending warmest congratulations and best wishes for progress and well-being to you personally, the revolutionary Communist Party, and to the friendly Romanian people.

The entire world is acquainted with the vanguard role played by the Communist Party, under your wise and courageous leadership, in freeing Romania from Nazi occupation and in uniting the overall energy and potential of the Romanian people to strengthen the country's economic and political independence, a fact that has enabled and enables Romania to enjoy great international prestige and the particular trust of all states and peoples on our planet.

The world appreciates the efforts you personally and the RCP make to ensure world peace and reduce international tension, as well as your effective contribution to a just solution of international and regional conflicts.

Your consistent role in achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is greatly appreciated by the Palestinian Arab people and by our Arab nation. We are fully convinced that this firm and consistent position will be successful.

The Palestinian Arab people will never forget your great efforts designed to contribute to the victory in their just struggle under the leadership of the PLO -- their sole legitimate representative -- to exercise their national and inalienable rights to returning home, for self-determination, and the creation of their own independent Palestinian state.

Please accept, esteemed Comrade President, most cordial wishes for good health and happiness, and wishes for complete success in the activity of the revolutionary Communist Party aimed at achieving the Romanian people's goals for progress and prosperity.

Revolution until victory is won!

[Signed] with high and great consideration,

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and general commander of the Palestine revolutionary forces.

FATE OF FUTURE U.S.-USSR SUMMIT HINGES ON REAGAN

LD051527 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Excerpt] The issue of another Reagan-Gorbachev meeting is particularly significant. Practically nothing has been done since last year's summit in Geneva -- which raised certain hopes of the possibility of an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations -- which, under present circumstances, could justify those hopes. On the contrary, everything seems to have gone wrong and it can be said today that Soviet-U S. relations have returned to the point they were at before the Geneva summit.

However, it is not that easy to interpret Moscow's warning yesterday to the effect that if the SALT I and SALT II accords are abandoned it will destroy the necessary conditions for a new summit. It seems that Moscow is either still cherishing certain hopes that President Reagan will change his mind or is making yet another frantic attempt to stop the dangerous decline in relations between the two superpowers which would inevitably lead to a more intensified arms race.

However, if President Reagan does decide to abandon the SALT II accord despite opposition from many influential congressmen and the U.S. allies in Western Europe, it is more than likely that Mikhail Gorbachev will decide not to go to the United States to meet President Reagan.

Washington's initial reaction to Moscow's warning is not at all encouraging which almost means that the fate of the next meeting between the two leaders depends solely on Reagan's administration and on him personally.

DIZDAREVIC, WU HOLD 'CORDIAL,FRIENDLY' TALKS

LD051955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade 5 June (TANJUG) -- The topical international situation, problems of disarmament and strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world were the main topics in today's talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Wu Xueqian, Chinese minister of Foreign affairs.

In particular, Raif Dizdarevic and the Chinese guest discussed topical political and economic trends in Europe. Reference was also made to East-West relations and security in Europe and throughout the world and in this context to the present role of the CSCE, and to the situation in the Mediterranean. Dizdarevic informed his guest about Yugoslav views on the situation in Europe and in the Mediterranean, while the Chinese foreign affairs minister presented Chinese views on the most recent developments in Europe as well as on the crisis areas in Asia.

In the talks devoted to economic trends, particular attention was given to overall North-South relations, to the transfer of technology between developed and developing countries.

During the talks, Dizdarevic gave his impressions of the special UN General Assembly session on Africa. In the talks, special attention was devoted to South-South cooperation as well as to the question of the position of developing countries.

The Yugoslav federal secretary also spoke about the Yugoslav preparations for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

In very cordial, friendly, and comprehensive talks, which focused on international events and the international relations of the two countries, Dizdarevic and Wu once again confirmed that the friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China were expanding.

HASANI, LEADERS ATTEND MILITARY EXERCISES

LD051928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Banja Luka, 5 June (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; and Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived today in Banja Luka where they will attend exercises of units of the Yugoslav People's Army, Territorial Defense, Civil Protection, and other structurese of the All People's Defense.

Immediately upon arrival in Banja Luka, Sinan Hasani inspected some of the units which in the following days will be in practice try out their knowledge and skills achieved in the course of their education so far, as part of their regular combat training. As the organizers informed the guests, the forthcoming exercise, which will take place on a wider territory of this region, apart from checking the state of training of the units, commands and headquarters of the armed forces, should make possible the training of the institutions of sociopolitical and economic systems at the level of sociopolitical communitiese in war conditions.

At the airport in Banja Luka President Sinan Hasani, Josip Vrhovec and Ali Sukrija were met by Admiral of Fleet Brasnko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, with aides; Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Gojko Ubiparip, member of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Lukezic, commander of the Sarajevo Army District; and other officials of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

ZARKOVIC ADDRESSES SAWPY CONFERENCE

AU021417 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24-25 May 86 p 15

[Report on speech by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on 23 May]

[Text] As you know, the LCY Central Committee at the very beginning of the public discussion advocated that the discussion should have all the attributes of a socialist, self-managing, democratically directed action, in which the working people and all the socialist social forces will be creatively engaged, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said. We gave full support to the anti-statist orientation of the critical analysis, to its assessments of the situation, and to a number of proposals it contains, and we pointed out the responsibility of the communists for the quickest possible implementation of the proposed changed contained in the analysis. We have considered and we consider this to be the right and the obligation of the highest LC organ in such a democratic discussion. This was not and it could not be a limitation of democracy or freedom of criticism of any kind whatever, as some have tried to present it, which is after all obvious from the course of the session itself and from the content of the public discussion.

The LCY Central Committee session has therefore induced the public discussion and not silenced it.

The public discussion about the Critical Analysis, as we expected, showed differences in understanding some questions regarding the further development of the political system.

Making Clear Choices

The LC and the SAWPY must make a choice regarding these differences because differences per se are not the ideal of our self-management democracy, just as they would not be in any other democratic society. They are only the means of democratically achieving the best solutions and arriving at decisions that express the will and interests of the majority. For us it is important that in making the choice we start from the ideopolitical essence of these expressed differences; the essence is obviously of a twofold nature and the differences vary in their sociopolitical essence.

On the one hand, it has been shown that in our society there are some individuals, even some smallish forces, that are against the essence of the LCY policy regarding the development of the political system as established in the LCY program, the basis of the constitution, and the decisions of the last three LCY congresses. We are talking about those ideas and actions that are directed against socialist self-management, national equality, and the federal system as the expression of this equality.

Quite Different Essence

The protagonists of these ideas more overtly attack even its vanguard ideopolitical role in our society, often under the pretence of the LC allegedly supporting its own democratization.

We must do more to unmask the whole process of destroying the working people's consciousness and our actions which is being performed by these forces. The public discussion has shown that irrespective of our current economic and other difficulties these forces do not have any firm social and ideological prospects, but we must not ignore them either.

However, the public discussion has also shown that there are some differences regarding the questions of the development of the political system that are completely different in essence. We are talking about differences in understanding how good some institutional and legal solutions of the constitution and of other normative acts are in terms of their contribution toward the faster and more successful implementation of the essence of our system as established in the LCY program and in the basis of the SFRY constitution. Therefore we are talking about differences among like-minded men regarding ideopolitical matters. This kind of difference is natural in a democratic society like ours and it is only normal that these differences were expressed particularly in the conditions of a public discussion that this time was organized by us. Among other things the differences show that the working people support this system, that they feel they belong to it, consider it their right and duty to influence the development of the system and, with that aim in mind, to propose suitable solutions; they show that the working people are aware that the further development of the system is their job and not the job of some alienated power, whether it is the state or an intellectual structure. This is the proof that socialist self-management is deeply rooted in our country despite all our difficulties. Even if somebody tried to make things different, he would not succeed.

If they are treated in a democratic way and with responsibility, these differences can only contribute toward finding better solutions, which I think has also been evident in this discussion.

The Experiences of the General Party Discussion

I think that every exclusion and intolerance regarding differences which stem from this kind of approach by like-minded people would be in contradiction with the essence of our political system and the essence of LC policy. These differences are to reason for discord among the socialist subjective forces of our society. They are no reason for discord in any situation, including this one. Because the undisputed truth is that alternative concrete solutions for certain institutional and legal norms could be provided on the same ideopolitical basis. This has always been the case and is the case now.

After the general party discussion, the LC, stimulated by the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, and increased its activities in analysing the state of our society and its own ranks in order to provide answers to numerous open ideopolitical questions. We discusses openly and through a democratic struggle of opinions many important questions of socioeconomic and political relations in which significant differences have existed for some in the LC and in our society, and we found for them common ideopolitical positions as a basis for practical solutions. Although different views and different specific proposals were reflected in this discussion, the efficiency of our action has not been jeopardized for a single moment because of the very fact that such differences existed. The efficiency was jeopardized only when we failed to make an effort to harmonize the differences and when we failed to do it in a democratic way befitting our system. This experience recently gained in the work of the LC and the institutions of our delegate system strengthens our conviction that we should not restrict the struggle of opinions either in the LCY or the society when this struggle is conducted for the purpose of attaining more rapidly the strategic aims determined in the LC program and the foundations of the SFRY Constitution.

On the other hand, such differences must not be hushed up or neglected, for it they persist for a long time they may weaken our ideological and action unity, particularly since alien ideological influences may be introduced in our divisions along these lines and may weaken our unity and create ideological disorientation. We must therefore make an effort to overcome the differences as soon as possible. This can only be achieved through a democratic discussion of the alternative proposals in the organs appropriate for the purpose. It is only in this way that we can and will be able to decide jointly and without much difficulty in favor of the proposals that at given time are supported in such a democratic discussion by arguments that are most acceptable to the majority, or rather, we will decide in favor of the solutions on which unanimity may be secured in those cases in which changes cannot be effected without general consent, which for instance is the case with all changes that affect the SFRY Constitution.

Without Labeling

For this reason we must consistently beware of labeling in an ideopolitical way anybody who thinks differently about some specific problem that does not concern the essence of the LC policy.

It is for instance impermissible to say that everybody who resolutely denounces the barriers erected by the republics and provinces and the polycentric bureaucratic statism which has assumed considerable sway and splits the unity of our community, is against the equality of the peoples and nationalities; and it is equally inexcusable to call a separatist everybody who warns against the tendency of renewing unitarianism.

In our self-managing socialist community it is impermissible to label as an adversary of the equality of the peoples and nationalities and of the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] federal principles everybody who advocates strengthening the influence of the workers in associated labor in decisionmaking at all levels, including the republics, the provinces, and the federation, and who in this sense makes proposals to this end on institutional and legal changes.

We must also beware of wrapping our beliefs about a special question, or our alternative proposal on how to solve it, in ideological covers which in fact hamper a democratic discussion. This -- and the ideological labeling -- is for instance happening now as regards some proposals about the structure of the SFRY Assembly, the manner of decisionmaking on some problems in the federal field, and so forth.

A one-sided approach to the discussion on any particular problem would not be acceptable either by the working people or [illegible]nists. Their attitude toward the system is neither dogmatic nor scholastic. [illegible] there is no artificial dilemma about whether the system was pushed into the [illegible] a powerless observer by practice or whether the system is powerless in itself [illegible] not indulge in such and similar scholastic preoccupations. Life and problems [illegible] do not allow them to do it, and therefore the individuals who do indulge remain isolated. The great majority of our working people and their organs are neither against the basic principles of our Constitution, nor are they in favor a further escalation of the deviations in our practice. All of them are, above all, in favor of an improvment in the constitutional and legal provisions and in favor of implementing them practically in a way that will prevent rule by informal groups and power centers, and that will prevent bureaucratic, technocratic, and group property usurpations which are opposed to the essence of the basic principles of the SFRY Constitution.

Proceeding from all this, the LCY Central Committee Presidium at its session held to prepare its delegation for this session of the SAWPY Federal Conference noted that one should accept the Critical Analysis and the results of the public disucssion about this analysis, which are well summped up in the SAWP documents, as a basis for further concrete work in developing our political system of socialist self-management, Zarkdvic said.

NIN PUBLISHES 1985 OPINION POLL FINDINGS

AU051811 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1847 25 May 86 pp 17-19

[Slavko Curuvija report on an opinion poll conducted by the Political Research and Public Opinion Center of the Social Sciences Institute in Belgrade at the "end of 1985"]

[Text] Enthusiastic journalists these days inform the public in festive tones that at one party congress or another the delegates have unanimously expressed the positions and basic strivings of the working people and have shown that they are persistent in their determination to follow the present social tenets.

The truth is somewhat different: The working people at present lack uniform positions on many important matters, and to make the situation worse, some of the working people's positions are opposed to the tenets of their own vanguard and their own long-term interests. All this becomes even more complicated when it is established that certain republican-provincial working people think differently than their own republican-provincial leaders.

Can these assertions be supported by evidence? Unfortunately, yes. For instance, there is evidence that as many as 42 percent of people polled all over Yugoslavia see a way out of the crisis by a "firm hand." The striving for self-management is only eighth down on the list, receiving just under 5 percent of responses; the striving for a greater involvement and responsibility of the LC is in 10th place with 3 percent of responses; and the striving for a free working of the market without state interference and control in the consciousness of the average employed Yugolsav is as low down as 14th place, with less than 2 percent of responses. To make it more difficult, no essential differences were registered on this question between LC members and those who are not members. There is more evidence to show that the people are tinkering with various ideas, and that they are somewhat confused, but the best thing is to approach the matter systematically.

At the end of 1985, at the behest of the Center for Social Research of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Political Research and Public Opinion Center of the Social Sciences Institute of Belgrade conducted a poll among those employed in the social sector all over Yugoslavia, concerning current social problems. The sample, it is said, embraces proportionally all the groups of activities and may be considered representative.

For instance, the most important problem in the country at present is seen by those polled as "foreign debts" (37 percent); in 52 percent of cases the most important problem of a work organization is seen by them as consisting of outside factors (the lack of raw materials, production materials, and finances, the difficulties in sales, and the like); and the most important family problem -- the decline in the standard of livng (82 percent). Considering that the respondents experience the current economic situation as a natural disaster brought about the causes of the crisis is somewhat more specific: 47 percent of those polled are of the opinion that the causes lie in "negligence, lack of work discipline, and irresponsibility." This prounced self-criticism of the people would be much to the liking of the political bureaucracy, which loves the working people most when they discuss problems from their own midst, had the very next answer not ascribed the responsibility for such a situation to "politicians and businessmen" (59 percent). Indeed, the second-ranking response was "we are all responsible" (29 percent). What is here the "unanimous position of the working people?" He who is skilled in solving crossword puzzles may draw his conclusions, but it seems that, apart from it being absolutely clear that the standard of living has fallen, consciousness about other questions is not quite ripe.

Into the 21st Century With a Crisis

A natural and logical consequence of such a situation is the general feeling among the people, which in 41 percent of cases is negative (concern, fear, resignation), in 33 percent of cases positive (readiness for action or hope that everything will be better soon), and in 19 percent of cases mixed negative and positive (both hope and fear).

Judging by the response to the question of when this crisis will be overcome, there are even more of those who worry: 50 percent of the respondents are "unable to judge," and 16 percent think that we will carry the crisis on into the 21st century. In comparison with some earlier investigations, the "delay" in ending the crisis strikes the eye. The responses do not show reliably whom the people are angry with because of all this, but the data cited earlier makes it obvious that a majority see a way out by a "firm hand," or -- if this sounds more acceptable to anybody -- in increased state control and intervention.

The overall attitude of the respondents toward the political system is seen in the following data: one-half of those polled (49 percent) think that the system is good but that is badly implemented, and 41 percent think that something should be changed in the Constitution or the laws. The remainder of 10 percent of those polled did not answer this question. This shows that as many as as half of those polled believe that it is possible to have a good system which is badly implemented. The communists in Croatia are most numerous in criticizing the practice of the political system, and the communists of Slovenia in criticizing the norms of the political system (the Constitution and the laws). Judging by the public statements by Slovene officials and the majority of Slovene intellectuals, their attitude on this question somewhat differs from the majority of the Slovene party members. In the SR of Serbia without the Socialist Autonomous Provinces, the situation is the other way around. It would be interesting to analyze these negative correlations between the views of the leaderships and the working people on some questions in other communities.

Third Chamber

The fact that such a large number of those polled think that the system is good, and that almost the same number (71 percent) at the simultaneously assert that the working people and citizens have little or no influence on the election of delegate bodies in our country also prompts one to a deeper analysis. Therefore, one is not surprised at the mass of respondents (79 percent) who advocate that it should be obligatory to run several candidates in elections. In the political debates about the Critical Analysis of the Political System, which have not been concluded yet, one could hear from some official places that, to put it mildly, some malevolent individuals and groups exist whii want to change the relations in the federation by introducing a third assembly chamber. There were some who asserted that such demands border on hostile activities.

The question is whether they will be shaken in their belief by the fact that among the working people all over Yugoslavia there are no more and no less than 64 percent of individuals and groups who agree with the idea of introducing an associated labor chamber in the SFRY assembly. Only 5 percent are opposed and 12 percent do not know. For the information of the dogged defenders of the "fundamental relations and principles," 85 percent of the respondents think that control over the implementation of the federal decisions should be increased. While we are at it, let us also say that the researchers found that there is a widespread expectation that the functioning of the federation will be raised to a higher level as regards its efficiency, its prestige, and its consistency.

A similar conclusion can be derived from the distribution of responses on occurrences that endanger the unity and development of the country, and the main causes of the problems in relations among nationalities. An absolute majority of the respondents, 82 percent of them, mention "various divisions" as the occurrences that most threaten the unity of the country. Within these, 41 percent think that it is a matter of national division, 16 percent that it is disunity among political leaders, and 14 percent see the cause in economic barriers.

For the sake of those who are getting somewhat fed up with the hue and cry against unitarianism as an occurrence which is as dangerous as separatism, particularism, and similar divisive persuasions, we report that only 3 percent of the respondents think that "unification by force" endangers the unity and development of Yugoslavia. The occurrences of "unification by force" are mentioned by those polled in Kosovo and Slovenia more than elsewhere, but even by them only in 8 and 5 percent of cases, respectively.

When it is a matter of integrating factors, the majority of the respondents (54 percent) see the most significant factors of integration in the feeling of togetherness, and 23 percent in the national liberation struggle and revolution. One notices that among the integrating factors, those in the sphere of economic relations, self-management, the unity of Yugoslavia's working class, and the LCY are insufficiently represented.

We are presenting a separate table on how the respondents look at relations among nationalities. In brief: just over one-half (53 percent) of the respondents believe that the relations among nationalities in Yugoslavia are satisfactory, and 31 percent think that they are "bad." The pollsters assess that this last figure is high.

Trust and Mistrust

One of the chief aims of those commissioning this poll was to learn what the party people employed in the social sector think about the LC and its activities in society. Several questions were insisted upon; asked what they expect of the next LCY Congress, 45 percent of the respondents advocated the strengthening of unity among the peoples and nationalities, 40 percent for strengthening of self-management, and 36 percent for the strengthening of the workers class position [figures as published]. From the point of view of ideological tenets, one can certainly have nothing against these requests, but it remains unclear why such large majority mentioned earlier see a way out of the crisis through state intervention. Perhaps they think that one should strengthen the unity, self-management, and the position of the workers class through state intervention? As many as 57 percent of the LCY members polled assess that the level of LC action unity is unsatisfactory, and 20 percent have no opinion. The pollsters assert that these "data are extremely unfavorable." In this context, as many as 38 percent of those polled believe that disunity is manifested at all levels.

The impression that the LCY members have about their own influence in the LCY is a significant indicator of the democratic atmosphere. However, the replies to this question are also rather unsatisfactory: 28 percent of the LC members think that this influence is negligible, 26 percent think that it reaches up to the communal organization, 13 percent that it reaches even above the communal organization, and 33 percent of the respondents could not answer this question. In comparison with some earlier enquiries, the increase in the mistrust of the members about the possibility of exercising influence in their own organization strikes the eye. Such findings are corroborated by the report that 36 percent of those polled assess that the communal LC organizations have withdrawn into themselves and do not deal with problems of the social community.

Otherwise, in the work of their party organizations, the respondents are most bothered by opportunism, fear to offend, and pusillanimity (70 percent). In the opinion of the LC members polled, their organization is most open toward the leaders (59 percent), followed by workers (12 percent), and the intelligentsia and the exports (9 percent).

This rather negative opinion of the members about the LC is complemented by the opinion of 73 percent of those polled that the LC implements its vanguard role in our society "to a small extent," "not at all," or "to some extent." Those who think that the LC succeeds in this "to some extent" are most numerous (45 percent). This is perhaps why as many as 72 percent of those polled think that the reputation of the LC in society is "moderate" (44 percent) or "small" (28 percent). It is difficult to say what those who commissioned the poll expected of it, but it is certain that they cannot be happy about it, especially concerning the answers about the LC.

In conclusion, just one remark: The responses cited were given only by employed people. Pensioners, the unemployed, pupils, and students were not even asked anything by anybody. Who knows what the results would be had they spoken?

The Religious People

Within the overall sample, one-fifth of those employed (21 percent) are by their own description religious. Among those who are religious, approximately one half attend church rites. The number of religious people is highest in Kosovo (44 percent), and smallest in Serbia without the socialist autonomous provinces (11 percent) Montenegro, and Vojvodina (10 percent each). The proportion of non-religious people, as expected, is highest among the LC members (94 percent), while among those who are not LC members, the proportion of non-religious people is 65 percent. Among the LC members (according to their own anonymous statements) 4 percent are religious, of whom 1 percent attend church rites. These data also contain the finding that every third Albanian member of the LC is religious.

Kosov and Differences

Territorial differences in the assessments of individual problems are often more pronounced among the respondents than are the differences on the basis of political affiliation. They were manifested as regards almost all the questions. In this respect, Kosovo particularly stands out: Those polled in Kosovo include many more of those who believe that "nobody is responsible" for the present situation, or rather, that it is a result of "a coincidence of objective, especially outside, circumstances." As for overall feelings, among the ethnic Albanian Communists the opinion prevails that everything will be overcome soon. "Concern and fear" prevail in other sociopolitical communities. "Nothing endangers the unity and development of the SFRY" is the opinion of the proportionally largest number of respondents in Kosovo -- as many as 20 percent -- buy in the SR of Serbia without the socialist autonomous provinces, such an opinion is held by only 4 percent of the respondents. The respondents in Kosovo assess that the platform on Kosovo is being implemented "completely" or "to a great extent" in as many as 38 percent of cases (others from 4 to 8 percent). While 65 percent of the respondents in Serbia without the socialist autonomous provinces and 57 percent in Vojvodina are dissatisfied with the present manner of harmonizing the interests in the federation, there are only 32 percent such respondents in Kosovo. The Slovenes accept a positive assessment of the unity in the LC in only 20 percent of cases; but this assessment is accepted by 42 percent of the ethnic Albanian members of the LC. Kosovo also stands out, as we have seen, in the high percentage of religiousness among the employed and an incomprehensively high percentage of those religious -- more than 30 percent -- among the ethnic Albanian LC members! The pollsters did not analyze these data in any special way.

Responsibility for Social Crisis [Table Heading]

1. We are all responsible	29.05 percent
2. The politicians and businessmen are responsible	59.14
3. Objective (ourside) circumstances	2.19

4. Other	1.63
5. Cannot assess	7.95

Prevaling Feelings [Table Heading]

1. Concern and fears	31 percent
2. Indifference and passivity	10
3. Both hope and fear	19
4. Belief that everything will be overcome soon	14
5. Readiness for action, involvement in mastering difficulties	19
6. Others	1
7. I cannot assess	5

Relations Among Nationalities

	Total of Positive and Moderate Assessments	Total of Negative Assessments
1964 Yugoslav sample	83 percent	8 percent
1969 Yugoslav sample	72 percent	20 percent
1985 Yugoslav sample	62 percent	31 percent
1978 sample in Slovenia	86 percent	1 percent
1980 sample in Slovenia	96 percent	1 percent
1981/82 sample in Slovenia	89 percent	6 percent
1984 sample in Slovenia	81 percent	11 percent
1985 sub-sample in Slovenia	65 percent	29 percent
1971 sample of Belgrade people	47 percent	44 percent
1971 sample of Belgrade youth	50 percent	47 percent
1972 sample of Belgrade people	58 percent	34 percent
1983 sample of Belgrade people	65 percent	22 percent
1984 sample of Belgrade people	26 percent	65 percent

Basic Causes of Our Difficulties [Table Heading]

Causes	Percentage Responses
Negligence, irresponsibility, lack of discipline	46.93
Shortcomings in the work of the LCY and sociopolitical organizations	11.11
Inefficiency in the work of the state	8.79
Lack of development, low cultural level	7.56
Alienated behavior of the leadership	6.72
Absence of prospects and development programs	5.89
Unfavorable outside influences	4.54
Other	2.97
	1.25

Attitude toward the Proposal to Introduce an Associate Labor Chamber (A L C) in the SFRY Assembly [Table Heading]

Introducing A L C in SFRY assembly	Agree	Undecided	Do Not Agree	No Answer
Total	64	12	5	19
Bosnia-Hercegovina	65	12	4	19
Montenegro	64	1	4	18
Croatia	61	13	5	21
Macedonia	63	10	5	22
Slovenia	51	18	7	24
Serbia	69	12	6	13
Kosovo	68	14	4	14
Vojvodina	66	12	4	18

ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS, SEPARATISTS SENTENCED

LD052035 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, June 5 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Province of Kosovo Pristina District Court today sentenced a group of 10 Albanian nationalists and separatists from Kosovo to prison terms ranging from one to 11 years.

Pajazit Jasari and Fadilj Lepaja were sentenced to 11 years each, Sadik Buja to 9, Besim Baraliju to 8, Ramadan Emini to 5, Fitim Seljimi and Agim Gasi to 2.5 each, Hazir Gasi to 2, Nazmi Lapastica to 1.5 and Hetem Ajeti to 1. The first eight were tried for conspiring to pursue hostile activities against Yugoslavia and the others for hostile propaganda.

All sentenced separatists were members of an organization calling itself, the "Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo," which acted as part of the "Movement for a Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia." The goal of the "movement" was the creation of a Republic of Kosovo, which was to include all the Yugoslav territories populated with Albanians, and its seccession from Yugoslavia and unification with neighbouring Albania.

The sentenced separatists obtained propaganda material and arms illegally and maintained contacts with members of the Albanian extremist emigration in Switzerland.

The first four accused had previously been convicted of hostile activities.

KOSOVO LC LEADER VLASI CRITIQUES COURTS

AU251808 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 10 May 86 p 1, 5

[Gani Bajrami article: "Joint Meeting of Judicial Organs -- Trust in the Courts, Trust in Our System"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday in Pristina the Supreme Court of Kosovo organized a joint meeting of the Presidents of all the district courts, district economic courts, and those dealing with protracted cases. This meeting considered the report of work in 1985, laying particular stress on measure to settle cases involving opposing sides of different nationalities, and cases dating back more than 5 years.

Taking part in the discussion, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, stressed that control of the situation and progress in the efficiency of the judicial organs' work is one of the primary tasks to be realized within general efforts to stabilize all areas of the social life of the province. As in other areas of life, many problems and negative phenomena had accumulated over the years, particularly in the period before 1981. However, at the same time there have been considerable efforts and a range of efforts to solve these problems and improve the situation. The results achieved in this field are obvious and must not be understimated.

After mentioning that over the past 3 or 4 years the competent communal and provincial organs have undertaken a range of measures and activities to improve their work and their efficiency, Azem Vlasi stressed the increased sense of responsibility among those entrusted with judicial functions.

However, the work of the judicial organs is still fraught with many problems and weaknesses, which make themselves felt negatively in the political situation and in the attitudes of working people and citizens, arousing dissatisfaction and distrust of the efficiency of our system, and also exerting a negative influence upon relations between nationalities. Many of these problems and weaknesses stem from various objective social circumstances and conditions, such as inadequately trained staff, inadequate buildings and other material conditions, and so forth. The assembly of the socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo approved specific measures a while ago to contribute to the improvement of this state of things.

Harsh Criticism of the Organs

Continuing, Azem Vlasi dwelt upon the question of promoting personal responsibility and efficiency in the work of the judicial organs, and particularly upon the duties of Communists in these organs. After mentioning that recently there has been harsh criticism against the work of these organs, he said that no doubt there had been exaggerations in this direction, since everybody who does not win a court case and is in the wrong blames the court or judge. However, in spite of these subjective excesses, there are various weaknesses in the work of these organs which must be combatted vigorously. Inordinate delays in the settlement of cases which are not in themselves all that complicated are incomprehensible and cannot be tolerated. In fact such cases create the impression that some individuals in these organs have fallen under various influences of favoritism, subjectivism, and so forth.

TRADE WITH FRANCE SHOWS MARKED INCREASE

AU052025 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 86 p 4

[Aleksandar Prlja Report]

[Excerpts] Paris, 1 June -- Despite various economic and administrative difficulties, our exports to France have been steadily increasing in the past few years. The recently prepared analysis by our joint economic agency in France as well as other available data confirm, for example, that in the first 4 months the value of Yugoslavia's exports (in foreign currency) exceeded that of the last year's by 40 percent. In the first 3 months of 1986 the value of exports was 58 percent higher than that of the first quarter of the previous year, which was also a record year.

Third in West Europe

Although Yugoslavia's trade with its most important postwar partners in West Europe (the FRG and Italy) is still incomparably greater than trade with France, France is our biggest trading partner in West Europe. Yugoslav exports have recently managed to cover as much as 90 percent of our imports from France. Last year it was in excess of 70 percent.

French technology is, as has finally been recognized in our country, indeed at the world's top level in many fields. This applies not only to nuclear technology and energetics in general, but also to such areas as food industry, product packaging, biogenetics, and data processing.